

**CLEAR PROOFS
OF THE TRUE
PROPHETHOOD
OF
PROPHET
MUHAMMAD**

(BLESSINGS AND PEACE BE UPON HIM)

**COMPILED BY
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Table of Contents

Introduction.....	5
Meaning of Arabic Terms Used	8
Intellectual Proofs.....	10
1. The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ Could Not Read or Write	10
2. The Qur'an's Unmatched Challenge	10
3. Prophecies of the Prophet ﷺ and Their Fulfilment.....	12
4. Preservation of Pharaoh's Body.....	18
5. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ Was Not a Poet.....	19
6. The Incident of the False Accusation (Ifk).....	19
7. Surah Al-Lahab – The Condemnation of Abu Lahab	20
8. Āyāt Rebuking the Prophet ﷺ	21
Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Miracles	24
1. Splitting of the Moon	24
2. Night Journey and Ascension (Isra' and Mi'raj)	25
3. The Crying Tree Trunk.....	25
4. Flowing of Water from His Fingers	25
5. Blessing of Food	26
6. Healing the Sick.....	26
7. Answered Prayers	27
8. Spiritual Healing through Qur'an and Sunnah	27
9. The Divine Revelation: Qur'an	28
Scientific Facts	31
1. The Expanding Universe.....	31
2. The Existence of Iron from Outer Space	32
3. The Sun's Movement in Its Orbit	33
4. The Origin of the Universe – Big Bang	34
5. The Protective Sky / Atmosphere	36
6. Mountains as Earth Stabilizers.....	38
7. The Barriers Between Fresh and Saltwater.....	40
8. Water as the Origin of Life	41
9. Human Embryology.....	43
10. Human Pain Perception – Skin Regeneration	45
Proofs from Previous Scriptures	50
1. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in the Jews' and Christians' Scriptures	51
2. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in the Christian Scriptures	53

3. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in the Hindu Scriptures	54
4. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in the Buddhist Scriptures	57
5. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in the Zoroastrian Scriptures	59
Proofs from the Prophet's ﷺ Biography	63
1. Trustworthy and Truthful.....	63
2. His Qualities	64
3. Virtuous Speech and Deeds	64
4. Humility and Dislike for Boasting.....	65
5. Worked for the Sake of Allah, Not for Worldly Benefits	66
6. His Comprehensive Teachings	66
7. Love and Imitation of the Believers for Him	67
8. Persistence in His preaching	68
Proofs from the Qur'an and Sunnah.....	71
1) Qur'anic Proofs	71
1. The Seal of the Prophets	71
2. Prophecy of His Coming in Previous Scriptures	71
3. Covenant with Earlier Prophets	71
2) Proofs from the Sunnah (Ahādith).....	72
1. The Final Brick in the House of Prophethood	72
2. No Prophet After Muhammad ﷺ	72
3. Glad Tidings of Prophethood Stopped	72
4. Confirmation During the Farewell Sermon	72
Conclusion	76
Bibliography.....	79
Additional Resources for Further Learning.....	81
Audios / Videos Links	81
Miscellaneous Books / PDF Links	81
Supplication / Du'a Books / PDF Links	82

Introduction



Introduction

Verily, all praise is due to Allah. We praise Him, seek His help, and ask His forgiveness. We seek refuge in Allah from the evils within ourselves and from our wrongdoings. Whomever Allah guides, none can misguide; and whomever Allah allows to go astray, none can guide. I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allah, alone without partner, and I bear witness that Muhammad ﷺ is His servant and Messenger.

Throughout history, Allah has sent Messengers to mankind so that people would have no excuse before Him after the truth was made clear. He revealed divine Books as guidance, mercy, light, and healing for humanity. Among all His Messengers, Allah chose Prophet Muhammad ﷺ as the Seal of the Prophets and the final Messenger until the Day of Judgment. Allah declares in the Qur'an:

"Muhammad is not the father of any one of your men, but he is the Messenger of Allah and the last of the Prophets."

(Qur'an Al-Ahzāb 33:40)

Allah honoured him with the most perfect and final revelation, the Qur'an, a Book of guidance for all people, in all times, and in every place. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ not only delivered this message faithfully but also embodied it through his words, actions, and way of life, serving as the best example for all of humanity.

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, the son of Abdullah, is indeed the true Messenger of Allah. For the sincere seeker of truth, the proofs of his Prophethood are clear, compelling, and abundant.

Since this is a vast subject, this work presents a selection of the strongest proofs, organized into categories such as intellectual proofs, miracles of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, scientific facts in the Qur'an, proofs from previous scriptures, proofs from the biography of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, and proofs from the Qur'an and Sunnah.

As you begin reading, I sincerely invite you to approach this with an open heart and mind, free from any bias or prejudice. Reflect carefully and decide for yourself: *Am I*

truly on the right path, or is Islam the truth? Pause for a moment and sincerely ask the One who created you and me:

“O Creator! Whoever You are, please guide me to the right path. I do not know what is right and what is wrong. You are the Creator of everything, and only You can guide me.”

Read this work thoughtfully and reflect with honesty, seeking to understand the truth with sincerity and curiosity.

MEANING OF THE ARABIC TERMS USED



Meaning of Arabic Terms Used

ﷺ (**Sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam**) – Blessings and peace be upon him; used after the mention of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

Radiyallāhu ‘anhā – May Allah be pleased with her; used after the mention of a female companion of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

Radiyallāhu ‘anhu – May Allah be pleased with him; used after the mention of a male companion of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

Radiyallāhu ‘anhum – May Allah be pleased with them; used after the mention of more than one companion of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

‘Alayh-salām – Peace be upon him; used after the mention of prophets other than Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, angels, etc.

Sunnah / Hadith – Statement, action, or approval of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

Surah – Chapter of the Qur’an.

Āyah – Verse of the Qur’an (plural: āyāt).

Ahādith – Plural of Hadith.

‘Īsā (‘Alayh-salām) – Jesus

INTELLECTUAL PROOFS



Intellectual Proofs

1. The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ Could Not Read or Write

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was unlettered; he did not know how to read or write and remained so until his death. He lived among a people who were also largely unlearned. Therefore, no one can claim that he authored the Glorious Qur'an.

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ possessed no prior knowledge of any religious scripture or divine message before the commencement of revelation from Allah, which began when he reached the age of forty. The revelation granted to him was the Qur'an, the final, complete, and preserved guidance for all of humanity.

The Qur'an contains accounts of events and narratives mentioned in previous scriptures, presenting them with such accuracy and detail that it is as though he had witnessed them firsthand. These reports align precisely with what was found in the Torah revealed to Prophet Musa (ʿAlayh-salām) and the Gospel revealed to Prophet ʿĪsā (ʿAlayh-salām). Neither the Jews nor the Christians of Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ time were able to refute any of the truths he conveyed.

Allah Himself affirms this in the Qur'an:

“And you did not recite before it any scripture, nor did you inscribe one with your right hand. Otherwise, the falsifiers would have had (cause for) doubt.” (Qur'an Al-Ankabut 29:48)

This āyah highlights that the Qur'an is a revelation from Allah and not a product of human authorship. It establishes a strong intellectual proof of Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Prophethood.

2. The Qur'an's Unmatched Challenge

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ received the revelation of the Qur'an from Allah through Angel Jibril (ʿAlayh-salām). The Arabic Qur'an represents the pinnacle of eloquence, depth of meaning, structure, and clarity, astonishing even the Arabs who prided themselves on their mastery of language. They had never heard or seen such perfect poetry and prose in their lives.

A. Challenge to Produce a Qur'an Equivalent

Allah issues a direct challenge to humanity in the Qur'an:

"Say, 'If mankind and the jinn gathered to produce the like of this Qur'an, they could not produce the like of it, even if they were to help one another.'" (Qur'an Al-Isra 17:88)

B. Challenge to Produce Ten Surahs

Allah then presents a more specific challenge:

"Or do they say, 'He invented it (Qur'an)'? Say, 'Then bring ten surahs like it that have been invented and call upon [for assistance] whomever you can besides Allah, if you should be truthful.'" (Qur'an Hud 11:13)

C. Challenge to Produce a Single Surah

At the final stage, the challenge is further reduced. The Qur'an dares the most eloquent Arabs of the Prophet's ﷺ time, who initially rejected him, to produce even a single surah like it. The shortest surah, Surah Al-Kawthar, consists of only three āyāt. Allah says:

"And if you are in doubt about what We have sent down upon Our Servant [Muhammad ﷺ], then produce a surah the like thereof and call upon your witnesses other than Allah, if you should be truthful." (Qur'an Al-Baqarah 2:23)

In another āyah, Allah reiterates:

"Or do they say [about the Prophet ﷺ], 'He invented it?' Say, 'Then bring forth a surah like it and call upon [for assistance] whomever you can besides Allah, if you should be truthful.'" (Qur'an Yunus 10:38)

The Inimitability of the Qur'an:

No one has ever been able to imitate the Qur'an (a proof known as the 'inimitability of the Qur'an').

Many of the Quraysh's most eloquent poets and orators attempted to imitate the Qur'an but failed. Then they resorted to offering him the position of king over them, huge amounts of wealth, and the most beautiful and honourable of their women in exchange for his agreement to stop inviting people to Islam, yet he ﷺ rejected all such

offers. Subsequently, the Quraysh imposed torture, boycotts against Muslims and the Banu Hashim, and even plotted to assassinate him ﷺ.

Even to this day, no one has produced words equivalent to the Qur'an in order, beauty, eloquence, and magnificence. Unlike human literary works, such as those of Shakespeare, Chaucer, or other great poets, which can be imitated with enough study and skill, the Qur'an is absolutely inimitable. Attempts to forge chapters have been made throughout history, especially when literary skills were at their peak, but none have succeeded.

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said:

“Every Prophet was given miracles because of which people believed, but what I have been given is Divine Inspiration, which Allah has revealed to me. Therefore, I hope that my followers will outnumber the followers of the other Prophets on the Day of Resurrection.” (*Musnad Ahmad 23420*)

This highlights that the Qur'an itself is the enduring miracle of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, unmatched in its eloquence, meaning, and divine origin.

3. Prophecies of the Prophet ﷺ and Their Fulfilment

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ made numerous prophecies about the future, some of which occurred during his lifetime, others in the generation after him, and many that we are witnessing in the present day. Some remain to be fulfilled in the future. These prophecies, made over 1400 years ago, are among the strongest proofs of his Prophethood, as he did not speak from his own desires but conveyed divine revelation.

Allah says in the Qur'an:

“Nor does he speak from [his own] inclination. It is not but a revelation revealed.”
(*Qur'an An-Najm 53:3-4*)

A. Prophecies of Prophet ﷺ Fulfilled During the Lifetime of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

Battle of Badr

Before the first and decisive battle with the pagan Makkan in the second year after

Hijrah (623 CE), Prophet Muhammad ﷺ prophesied the exact locations where each Makkani fighter would fall. Those who witnessed the battle saw his prophecy fulfilled with their own eyes

Battle of the Trench (Ahzāb)

He ﷺ foretold that the Battle of the Trench would be the last attack the Quraysh would launch against the Muslims. This battle took place in the fifth year after Hijrah (626 CE) and was indeed the final military confrontation initiated by the Quraysh. A few years later, the Makkans embraced Islam.

Conquest of Khaybar

While besieging the fortress of Khaybar, the Prophet ﷺ declared that the next morning he would hand the flag to a man through whom Allah would grant victory. He handed it to Ali ibn Abi Talib (Radiyallāhu ‘anhu), under whose command the fortress was conquered the same day.

Conquest of Makkah

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ conveyed the divine message that Makkah would be peacefully conquered. Allah says in the Qur'an:

“Certainly, Allah shall fulfil the true vision which He showed to His Messenger. You will surely enter Al-Masjid al-Haram, if Allah wills, in safety, with your heads shaved and hair shortened, not fearing [anyone]. He knew what you knew not and has granted you, besides that, a near victory.” (Qur'an Al-Fath 48:27)

This prophecy was fulfilled when Makkah was conquered peacefully during the Prophet's ﷺ lifetime.

B. Prophecies of Prophet ﷺ Fulfilled in the First Generation After Him

Death of Fatimah (Radiyallāhu ‘anha)

The Prophet ﷺ informed his daughter that she would be the first member of his household to die after him, and she did so just six months later.

Duration of the Caliphate

Safinah (Radiyallāhu ‘anhu) narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said:

“The Caliphate in my Ummah will last for thirty years, then there will be monarchy after that.” (Musnad Ahmad 21919)

Indeed, the rule of the Rightly Guided Caliphs lasted exactly thirty years. Afterward, kingship began, just as the Prophet ﷺ prophesied.

Assassination of Uthman (Radiyallāhu ‘anhu)

The Prophet ﷺ was sitting in a garden. Uthman Ibn Affan (Radiyallāhu ‘anhu) walked in, and Prophet ﷺ asked Musa Ashari (Radiyallāhu ‘anhu) to inform him ...the people would revolt against him. This prophecy occurred. Uthman (Radiyallāhu ‘anhu) later became the leader of the Muslims, and a group of people rebelled against him and assassinated him.

Conquest of Jerusalem

The Prophet ﷺ foretold that Jerusalem would be conquered after his death, which occurred in 638 CE during the caliphate of Umar ibn Al-Khattab (Radiyallāhu ‘anhu). Centuries later, it was liberated again by Şalāḥuddīn al-Ayyūbī (may Allah have mercy on him). By Allah’s permission, it will be liberated once more at the hands of a group of believers

Conquest of Persia

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ foretold the conquest of Persia. It was conquered by Umar’s (Radiyallāhu ‘anhu) commander Saad bin Abi Waqqas.

Conquest of Egypt

He ﷺ foretold the conquest of Egypt, which occurred under the leadership of Amr ibn Al-‘As (Radiyallāhu ‘anhu) after the Prophet’s ﷺ death.

Confrontation with the Turks

The Prophet ﷺ prophesied a confrontation with the Turks, which first took place during the caliphate of Umar (Radiyallāhu ‘anhu) in 22 A.H.

First Naval Battle and Constantinople

Prophet ﷺ prophesied that the first naval battle to be undertaken by Muslims would be witnessed by Umm Haram (Radiyallāhu ‘anha), the first woman to participate in a marine expedition. He also foretold the first attack on Constantinople. The first naval battle in Muslim history was in 28 A.H. during the rule of Mu’awiyah (Radiyallāhu

‘anhu). Umm Haram (Radiyallāhu ‘anha) witnessed it as prophesied by the Prophet ﷺ. Yazeed Ibn Mu’awiyah led the first attack on Constantinople in 52 A.H.

Conquests of Rome, Persia, and Yemen

The Prophet ﷺ foretold during the Battle of Confederates in 626 CE under extreme circumstances that Rome, Persia, and Yemen would be conquered, which was also fulfilled after his death.

C. Prophecies of Prophet ﷺ We Witness Today

Usury (Riba)

The Prophet ﷺ said that usury would become so widespread that no one could escape its effects; indeed, it dominates the global economy today.

Tall Buildings

He ﷺ prophesied that the barefooted Bedouins would compete in constructing tall buildings, which is evident in the Arabian Peninsula, including some of the tallest structures in the world, such as the Burj Khalifa.

Indiscriminate Murder

He ﷺ informed that the spread of killings where neither the murderer nor the victim would know the reason, a reality that has become common in our times.

Literacy and Music

The Prophet ﷺ mentioned that literacy would increase. He also informed that musical instruments would become widespread, and that some Muslims would even declare them permissible despite his prohibition.

Sexual Promiscuity and Diseases

He ﷺ further prophesied that sexual promiscuity would become prevalent, and that as a result, new diseases unknown to earlier generations would spread among people. This has been clearly witnessed in the emergence of AIDS and other contemporary illnesses.

Women Dressed Yet Appearing Naked

The Prophet ﷺ prophesied that women would be dressed yet appear naked, highlighting changes in societal norms and attire.

Drinking of Wine

He ﷺ informed that the drinking of wine would become common, and that some Muslims would even declare it permissible by giving it another name.

Corrupt Leaders

He ﷺ further prophesied that corrupt, ignorant rulers would govern as tyrants.

Men Wearing Silk and Gold

The Prophet ﷺ said that men would wear silk and gold, and that some Muslims would even make it permissible for them, despite his clear prohibition.

Hostility Between Christian Sects

He ﷺ also informed that ongoing hostility would exist between Christian sects until the Day of Resurrection, as mentioned in the Qur'an:

“And from those who say, ‘We are Christians,’ We took their covenant, but they forgot a portion of that of which they were reminded; so, We caused among them animosity and hatred until the Day of Resurrection. And Allah is going to inform them about what they used to do.” (Qur'an Al-Ma'idah 5:14)

Ibn Kathīr explains that this hostility and division among Christian sects will remain until the Last Day.

Obesity

The Prophet ﷺ stated that obesity would become prevalent, highlighting the changes in health and lifestyle.

Carelessness in Earning

The Prophet ﷺ informed that people would no longer pay attention to whether their earnings came from lawful or unlawful sources.

Expansion of Trade

He ﷺ also stated that trade and business would become so widespread that even spouses would become business partners.

Recitation of the Qur'an Like Music

The Prophet ﷺ said that the recitation of the Qur'an would be used like music to amuse people, rather than for guidance.

All of these are clear signs of the Prophet's ﷺ truthfulness that we can see happening in our time.

D. Prophecies of Prophet ﷺ Awaiting Fulfilment

Appearance of Al-Mahdi

The Prophet ﷺ mentioned that Al-Mahdi, a descendant of Fatimah (Radiyahallāhu 'anhā), would appear before the end of time to fill the earth with justice after it has been filled with oppression.

Appearance of Al-Masīḥ Ad-Dajjāl

He ﷺ prophesied the emergence of Al-Masīḥ Ad-Dajjāl (the Antichrist), who will bring great tribulations upon the world.

Descent of 'Īsā ('Alayh-salām)

The Prophet ﷺ stated that 'Īsā ('Alayh-salām) would descend to defeat Al-Masīḥ Ad-Dajjāl and establish justice.

The Smoke

He ﷺ indicated that a great Smoke would appear as one of the major signs of the Last Hour.

Gog And Magog (Ya'jooj and Ma'jooj)

The Prophet ﷺ said that Gog and Magog will appear and cause widespread corruption and chaos before the Hour.

The Rising of the Sun from the West

He ﷺ prophesied that the sun would rise from the West, signalling the approach of the Last Day.

The Beast of the Earth

The Prophet ﷺ indicated the appearance of the Beast of the Earth, which will speak to mankind.

The Great Fire

He ﷺ informed that a great fire would gather people together, driving them to their final gathering place.

These are not mere predictions, but true prophecies revealed by Allah to the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. The detailed prophecies of the Prophet ﷺ, fulfilled both in the past and in our own time, serve as clear proofs of his truthfulness and stand as a powerful intellectual proof of his Prophethood. We firmly believe that the remaining prophecies will likewise be fulfilled in due course.

4. Preservation of Pharaoh's Body

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ conveyed information about the preservation of Pharaoh's body through the Qur'an. When Prophet Musa (‘Alayh-salām) invited Pharaoh to believe in Allah, Pharaoh arrogantly proclaimed himself divine, declaring, “I am your most exalted lord.” He mocked, slandered, and threatened Prophet Musa (‘Alayh-salām), rejecting the truth despite witnessing clear signs.

This prideful behaviour continued until Pharaoh was confronted with death by drowning. At that moment, he declared belief in Allah:

“I believe that there is no deity except that in whom the Children of Israel believe, and I am of the Muslims.” (Qur'an Yunus 10:90)

However, this last-minute conversion was not accepted, as it was insincere. Allah responded:

“Now [you believe] while you refused to believe before and were among the corrupters? So today We will save your body [corpse] that you may be a sign to those who come after you. And indeed, the majority of the people are heedless of Our āyāt (proofs, āyāt, signs).” (Qur'an Yunus 10:92)

The Qur'anic statement that Pharaoh's corpse would serve as a sign for later generations indicates that his body would not decay. Remarkably, Pharaoh's mummified body was discovered in 1898 at a site called Jabalian in the Red Sea region. His corpse had remained preserved for over 3,000 years and is now housed in the Royal Mummies Chamber of the Egyptian Museum in Cairo.

The Qur'an was revealed to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in the 7th century CE, long before the discovery of Pharaoh's mummy. The Prophet ﷺ could not have known this information by his own reasoning or observation. The historical discovery of Pharaoh's preserved body thus serves as a confirmation of the truthfulness of Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ message and the authenticity of the Qur'anic revelation.

5. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ Was Not a Poet

Arabian poets of the pre-Islamic era often glorified themes of wine, women, and leisure. In contrast, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ called for worshiping Allah, adopting noble character, and caring for the poor and oppressed. The Qur'an he recited was unique in its style, neither poetry nor prose.

Classical Arabic poetry followed strict rules of rhyme, meter, and rhythm, yet the Qur'an transcended these rules while surpassing all known literary works in eloquence, depth, and impact. Many skilled poets, upon hearing just a few āyāt of the Qur'an, immediately recognized its divine origin and embraced Islam.

Importantly, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was never known to compose poetry before or after Prophethood, and his ordinary speech (recorded in Hadith) is stylistically distinct from the Qur'an.

Allah confirms this in the Qur'an:

"And it (the Qur'an) is not the word of a poet; little do you believe." (Qur'an Al-Haqqah 69:41)

6. The Incident of the False Accusation (Ifk)

Certain incidents occurred in the life of the Prophet ﷺ that required clarification, yet he could do nothing until he received revelation. During the period between an incident and its revelation, he often experienced great anxiety and distress. One such event was the Incident of the Ifk, in which the hypocrites falsely accused the Prophet's ﷺ wife, Aisha (Radiyahāhu 'anha), of being unchaste. The Prophet ﷺ did not receive revelation regarding this matter for a full month. During that time, he endured the slander and ill words of his enemies until Allah revealed her innocence:

“Indeed, those who came with falsehood are a group among you... Allah warns you never to return to the likes of it, if you should be believers.” (Qur’an An-Nur 24:11–17)

Had the Prophet ﷺ been a false messenger, he would have been able to resolve such matters immediately, without waiting for divine guidance.

Allah also says regarding him:

“Nor does he [the Prophet ﷺ] speak from [his own] inclination. It is not but a revelation revealed.” (Qur’an 53:3-4)

7. Surah Al-Lahab – The Condemnation of Abu Lahab

In Surah Al-Lahab, Allah condemned Abu Lahab, the Prophet’s ﷺ uncle, to the torment of Hell:

“Perish the hands of Abu Lahab, and perish he! His wealth will not avail him nor that which he gained. He will enter to burn in a Fire of blazing flame...” (Qur’an Al-Masad 111:1–3)

Abu Lahab hated Islam so intensely that he would follow the Prophet ﷺ to dishonour him. If he saw the Prophet ﷺ speaking with a stranger, he would wait until they separated and then approach the stranger, asking, “What did he tell you? Did he say black? Well, it is white. Did he say morning? Well, it is night.” In this way, he deliberately contradicted everything he heard the Prophet ﷺ say.

About ten years before Abu Lahab’s death, Surah Al-Lahab was revealed, explicitly stating that he would enter the Fire. This meant he would never become a Muslim and was condemned forever. For ten years, all Abu Lahab had to do was say, “I have heard that Muhammad ﷺ has received a revelation stating I will never become a Muslim and will enter Hell, but I want to become a Muslim now.” Yet he never did. This behaviour was consistent with his lifelong opposition to Islam.

In essence, the Prophet ﷺ presented a clear, open challenge: “You hate me and seek to oppose me? Here is your chance, acknowledge the truth, and I am finished. Say the words!” But Abu Lahab neither accepted Islam nor softened his stance toward the Islamic cause.

How could the Prophet ﷺ have been so certain that Abu Lahab would fulfil this Qur'anic revelation if he were not truly the Messenger of Allah? How could he confidently issue such a bold declaration, giving Abu Lahab ten years to dishonour it? The only explanation is that he was Allah's Messenger, fully guided by divine revelation. This Surah was revealed during the early stages of his Dawah (call to Islam). Had the Prophet ﷺ not been a true Prophet, he would never have issued such a ruling.

This is an extraordinary proof that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ spoke with certainty, relying on divine knowledge rather than speculation.

8. Āyāt Rebuking the Prophet ﷺ

The Qur'an contains āyāt that gently admonish Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, something that would be highly unlikely if he were its author.

The Honey Incident

When the Prophet ﷺ refrained from drinking honey to please some of his wives, Allah revealed:

“O Prophet! Why do you prohibit [yourself from] what Allah has made lawful for you, seeking to please your wives? And Allah is Forgiving and Merciful.” (Qur'an At-Tahrim 66:1)

Permission to Hypocrites

When hypocrites gave excuses for missing the Battle of Tabuk, the Prophet ﷺ accepted their excuses. Allah revealed:

“May Allah pardon you, [O Muhammad]. Why did you grant them permission [to remain behind] until it was evident to you who were truthful and you knew who were the liars?” (Qur'an At-Tawbah 9:43)

Abdullah ibn Umm Maktum Incident

Abdullah ibn Umm Maktum (Radiyahallāhu 'anhu) was a blind companion of the Prophet ﷺ. On one occasion, he came to the Prophet ﷺ while the Prophet ﷺ was engaged in preaching to some of the leaders of Quraysh. The Prophet ﷺ frowned and turned away, focusing on those leaders instead. In response, Allah admonished him for this action, saying:

“He frowned and turned away because the blind man came to him. But what would make you perceive, [O Muhammad], that perhaps he might be purified, or be reminded and the reminder would benefit him?” (Qur’an Abasa 80:1-4)

If Muhammad ﷺ had authored the Qur’an, he would not have included āyāt highlighting his own moments of human error. Such āyāt are a powerful testimony that the Qur’an is divine revelation, not a product of human composition.

Lesson:

All these intellectual proofs, the Prophet ﷺ being unlettered, his accurate knowledge of past scriptures, his fulfilled prophecies, his insights into natural and historical phenomena, and events in his life that only divine guidance could explain, demonstrate beyond doubt that Muhammad ﷺ is the Messenger of Allah. For anyone seeking truth, these signs point unmistakably to his Prophethood, inviting reflection, recognition, and submission to the final Messenger of Allah, sent as a mercy and guide for all humanity.

Prophet Muhammad's
(Blessings and peace be upon him)
Miracles



Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Miracles

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was blessed with many other miracles by Allah, not through magic, but through divine support. The Prophet ﷺ never practiced magic; in fact, he condemned it, warning his followers against it, and teaching them how to seek Allah's protection from its harm. Magicians depend on devils, who spread lies, immorality, and evil, causing harm to individuals, families, and societies. The Qur'an states:

"Shall I inform you upon whom the devils descend? They descend upon every sinful liar. They pass on what is heard, and most of them are liars." (Qur'an Ash-Shu'ara 26:221-223)

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, in contrast, was a man known for truthfulness, integrity, and perfect character. He never disobeyed Allah. No magician in human history has ever brought a scripture like the Qur'an, nor a law and guidance like the Sunnah. His companions and contemporaries confirmed his miracles, many of which were witnessed by hundreds or even thousands of people.

Some of the Prophet's ﷺ Miracles

1. Splitting of the Moon

When the Makkans demanded a miracle as proof of Muhammad's ﷺ truthfulness, Allah split the moon into two separate halves at the hand of the Prophet ﷺ, then rejoined them. This event was witnessed not only by the Makkan but also by people in distant lands. Historical records mention that Chakrawati Farmas, the King of Malabar (India), also observed this event.

Hadith Reference:

Narrated Anas ibn Malik (Radiyallāhu 'anhu):

"The people of Makkah asked Allah's Messenger ﷺ to show them a miracle, so he showed them the splitting of the moon." (Sahih al-Bukhari 4864)

2. Night Journey and Ascension (Isra' and Mi'raj)

A few months before the migration from Makkah to Madinah, Allah took Prophet Muhammad ﷺ on a miraculous night journey from Masjid al-Haram in Makkah to Masjid al-Aqsa in Jerusalem. From there, he ascended through the heavens, passed beyond the physical universe, and was honoured to be in the divine presence, where he met Allah.

Hadith Reference:

Narrated Malik bin Sasaa (Radiyahallāhu 'anhu):

The Prophet ﷺ described his journey in great detail: "Then a white animal was brought to me called Al-Buraq ... then I was taken up to the nearest heaven..." (Sahih al-Bukhari 349)

3. The Crying Tree Trunk

In Madinah, the Prophet (ﷺ) used to deliver sermons while leaning against a tree trunk. When the number of worshippers increased, a pulpit was built for him. When he began using the pulpit, the tree trunk cried out audibly from the separation. Abdullah ibn Umar (Radiyahallāhu 'anhu) narrated that the Prophet ﷺ went to it, embraced it, and comforted it until it became calm.

Hadith Reference:

Narrated Jabir ibn Abdullah (Radiyahallāhu 'anhu):

"The Prophet ﷺ used to stand by a tree trunk for delivering the Khutbah. When he started using a pulpit, the trunk cried like a child until the Prophet ﷺ went to it, put his hand on it, and it became quiet." (Sahih al-Bukhari 918)

4. Flowing of Water from His Fingers

During the sixth year after migration, on the journey to Makkah for pilgrimage, the Muslims ran out of water. Only the Prophet ﷺ had a small vessel of water for ablution. He placed his blessed hand in the vessel, and water flowed from between his fingers until all fifteen hundred companions drank and performed ablution. Jabir ibn Abdullah (Radiyahallāhu 'anhu), an eyewitness, narrated this event. This miracle occurred on multiple occasions when water was scarce.

Hadith Reference:

Narrated Jabir ibn Abdullah (Radiyahallāhu ‘anhu):

“We were one thousand and five hundred on the day of Al-Hudaibiyah. The Prophet ﷺ performed ablution from a small vessel, and water began flowing from between his fingers until everyone drank and performed ablution.” (Sahih al-Bukhari 3576)

5. Blessing of Food

In times of food shortage, Prophet ﷺ blessed food by praying over it or touching it, and everyone present there ate to their fill. These miracles occurred in front of large groups of companions, who testified to them.

Hadith Reference:

Narrated Jabir ibn Abdullah (Radiyahallāhu ‘anhu):

“The Prophet ﷺ distributed the food and it kept increasing until everyone had eaten their fill.” (Sahih al-Bukhari 4101)

6. Healing the Sick

Abdullah ibn Ateeq’s Leg:

Abdullah ibn Ateeq (Radiyahallāhu ‘anhu) broke his leg, and the Prophet ﷺ healed it simply by wiping his hand over it. Abdullah said it became as if nothing had happened.

Hadith Reference:

“The Prophet ﷺ wiped over his broken leg and it was healed.” (Sahih al-Bukhari 4039)

Ali’s Eyes at Khaybar:

During the expedition of Khaybar, Ali (Radiyahallāhu ‘anhu) suffered from severe eye pain. Prophet ﷺ applied his blessed saliva to his eyes, and they were instantly cured.

Hadith Reference:

Narrated Sahl bin Sa’d (Radiyahallāhu ‘anhu):

“The Prophet ﷺ applied his saliva to Ali’s eyes and they were cured instantly.” (Sahih al-Bukhari 2942)

7. Answered Prayers

Mother of Abu Hurairah (Radiyahallāhu ‘anhu): She used to speak ill of the Prophet ﷺ and Islam. Abu Hurairah, in tears, asked the Prophet ﷺ to pray for her guidance. The Prophet ﷺ prayed, and when Abu Hurairah returned home, his mother had purified herself and declared the testimony of faith.

Jareer ibn Abdullah (Radiyahallāhu ‘anhu): He complained that he could not ride a horse properly. Prophet ﷺ prayed, “O Allah, make him a strong horseman,” and Jareer said he never fell from a horse afterward.

Rain During Famine: During a Friday sermon, a man complained to the Prophet ﷺ that their wealth was ruined and their children were starving. The Prophet ﷺ prayed for rain, and before he stepped down from the pulpit, clouds gathered, and rain began to fall, continuing for a whole week until the next Friday.

Jabir’s Camel: Jabir (Radiyahallāhu ‘anhu) had a weak, exhausted camel. Prophet ﷺ prayed for it, and it became so strong that it outpaced all the others.

8. Spiritual Healing through Qur’an and Sunnah

The Prophet ﷺ taught numerous supplications revealed to him by Allah through Jibril (‘Alayh-salām). **Even today, these supplications remain effective** for believers who recite them with faith and sincerity, bringing healing to those afflicted by jinn possession, the evil eye, or magic. It becomes evident that the Qur’an is not only a book of guidance but also a source of spiritual protection and healing for those who turn to it wholeheartedly.

He ﷺ instructed the recitation of specific Qur’anic āyāt and surah as a means of protection and healing, including:

- 🌟 **Surah Al-Falaq** (Qur’an 113) and **Surah An-Nas** (Qur’an 114) - seeking refuge in Allah from every evil.
- 🌟 **Ayat al-Kursi** (Qur’an 2:255) - a powerful āyah for protection from Shayṭān.
- 🌟 The **last two āyāt of Surah Al-Baqarah** (Qur’an 2:285–286) - which the Prophet ﷺ said would suffice for anyone who recites them at night.

Abu Mas'ud (Radiyahallāhu 'anhu) reported that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

"If anyone recites the two āyāt at the end of Surah Al-Baqarah at night, they will suffice for him." (Sahih Muslim 808)

The Prophet ﷺ also said:

"Recite Surah Al-Baqarah, for taking recourse to it is a blessing, giving it up is a cause of grief, and the magicians cannot confront it." (Sahih Muslim 804)

Reciting these āyāt and supplications over afflicted individuals, a practice known as **ruqyah** (spiritual healing through Qur'anic recitation and supplications), continues to bring healing and relief to this day. This is a clear sign that such knowledge was divinely inspired.

Thus, this serves both as a miracle of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and as a living intellectual proof of his Prophethood, since its benefits remain observable for anyone who sincerely applies it.

9. The Divine Revelation: Qur'an

The greatest miracle given to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was the Qur'an, a divine book that no one can find any contradiction in. The Qur'an has been, and will remain, **preserved** by Allah until the Day of Judgment. It is impossible to alter, add to, or delete from it.

The Institute for Qur'anic Studies at the University of Munich (Germany) collected over 42,000 complete and incomplete ancient manuscripts of the Qur'an. After nearly 50 years of careful research, they reported that there were no discrepancies between the various copies, confirming that the Qur'an remains completely protected from alteration or distortion. Allah Himself promises in the Qur'an:

"Indeed, it is We who sent down the Qur'an, and indeed, We will guard it [from corruption]." (Qur'an Al-Hijr 15:9)

What is even more remarkable is that even if all physical copies of the Qur'an were lost today, countless Hafiz (memorizers of the Qur'an) would be able to reproduce it word for word, without any change.

This unique preservation, both written and memorized, distinguishes the Qur'an from all other religious books. Beyond its preservation, the Qur'an contains many other

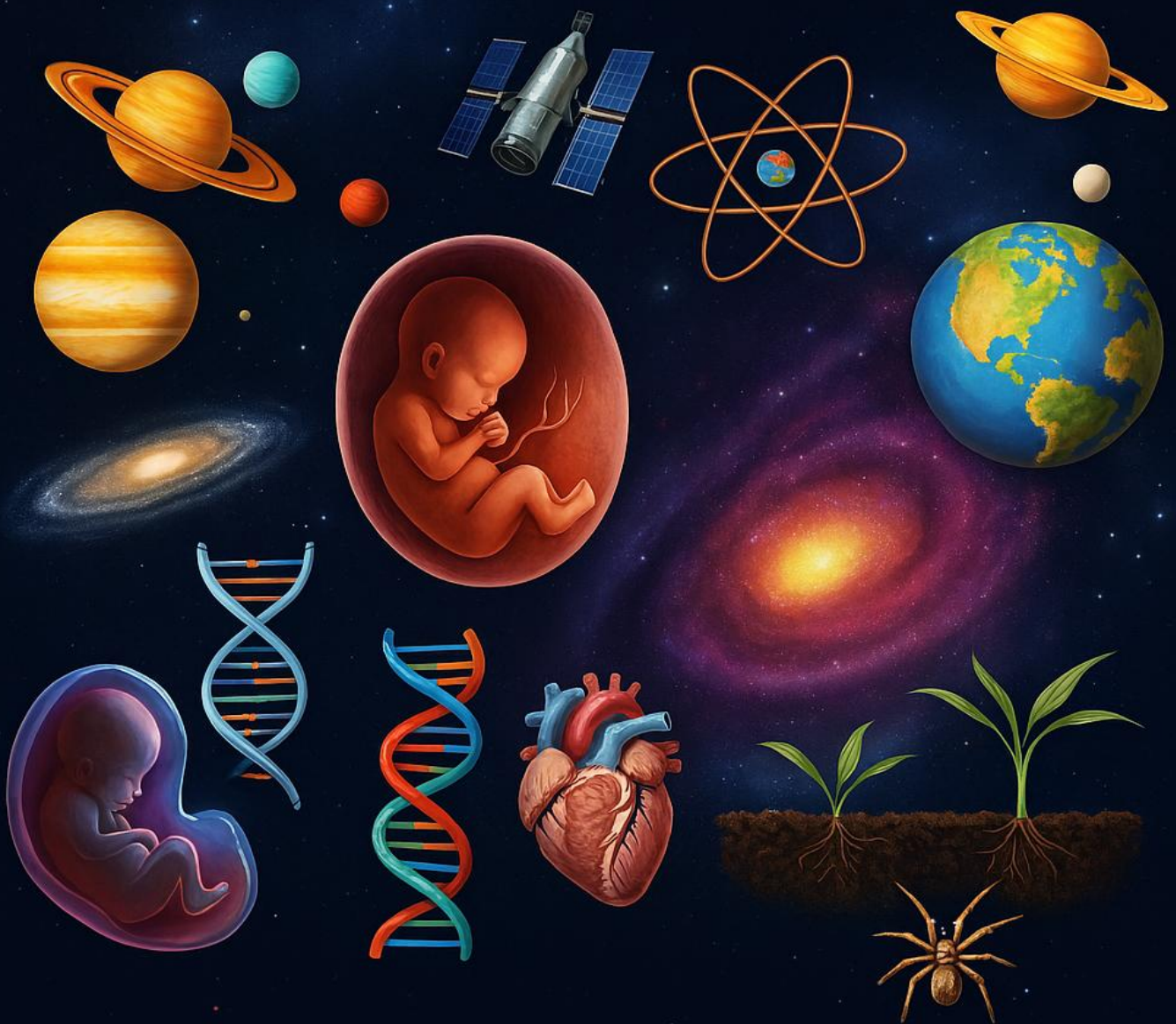
miraculous aspects: its unmatched language, accurate scientific facts, fulfilled prophecies, and precise historical accounts. All of this was revealed to an unlettered Prophet ﷺ, yet modern science and historical research continue to confirm its truths.

The Qur'an is therefore not only a miracle of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, but also a timeless intellectual proof of his Prophethood, as no human could have produced a text so flawlessly preserved and so profoundly accurate over fourteen centuries.

Lesson:

These examples represent only a small portion of the many miracles with which Allah honoured His Messenger ﷺ. The splitting of the moon, the Night Journey, healing the sick, blessing food and water, and the timeless preservation of the Qur'an all demonstrate beyond doubt that he was chosen and supported by Allah. It is no wonder that those who witnessed them firsthand were fully convinced of his truthfulness and sincerity. For those sincerely seeking the truth, these miracles stand as undeniable, living signs of his Prophethood, calling all to recognize, reflect upon, and submit to the Messenger ﷺ, who was sent as a mercy and guidance for all of humanity.

SCIENTIFIC FACTS



Scientific Facts

In addition to intellectual and historical proofs, the Qur'an contains knowledge of the natural world that was confirmed centuries later, demonstrating its divine origin. One of the most remarkable proofs of Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Prophethood is the presence of scientific facts in the Qur'an and Hadith, revealed to him ﷺ long before humans were able to discover them. These truths, entirely inaccessible to people of his time, have only been confirmed recently through advanced technology and research, further highlighting the miraculous nature of the Qur'an.

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was unlettered and had no access to scientific knowledge, yet he conveyed astonishingly accurate information. This indicates that his knowledge came from divine revelation through Angel Jibril (‘Alayh-salām).

“We will show them Our signs in the horizons and within themselves until it becomes clear to them that it is the truth.” (Qur'an Fussilat 41:53)

Selected Scientific Facts in The Qur'an Revealed to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

1. The Expanding Universe

Qur'anic Reference (translation):

“And the heaven We constructed with strength, and indeed, We are [its] expander.”
(Qur'an Adh-Dhariyat 51:47)

Linguistic Insight from this Āyah:

lamūsi' ūn (لَمُوسِعُونَ) – expander, one who widens or enlarges

Explanation with Modern Science:

- ✚ This āyah tells us that the universe is not static but continuously expanding.
- ✚ In 1929, Edwin Hubble observed that galaxies are moving away from us, and the farther they are, the faster they move.

- ✚ Space itself stretches, similar to a balloon inflating as air is added.
- ✚ This became known as the **expanding universe theory**, foundational in modern cosmology.
- ✚ Today, scientists continue to study this expansion and have even discovered that it is happening faster due to something they call **dark energy**.
- ✚ People in the 7th century had no telescopes or understanding of galaxies. They believed the sky was like a fixed ceiling. The Qur'an mentioned this truth long before humans could discover it.

Reflection:

This āyah is a striking example of the extraordinary knowledge Allah revealed to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. Even a single word in the Qur'an contains miraculous truths that humans could not have known in the 7th century. This knowledge could only have come from Allah, affirming Prophet Muhammad ﷺ as the true Messenger and guiding us to recognize His perfect wisdom in the universe.

2. The Existence of Iron from Outer Space

Qur'anic Reference (translation):

"We sent down iron with its great strength and benefits for people." (Qur'an Al-Hadid 57:25)

Linguistic Insight from this Āyah:

Wa-anzalnā al-ḥadīd (وَأَنْزَلْنَا الْحَدِيدَ) – We sent down iron

Explanation with Modern Science:

- ✚ Scientists discovered that most of the iron on Earth actually came from space, carried here by meteorites, not originally formed on Earth.
- ✚ Iron was created in massive stars (supernovae) and delivered to Earth billions of years ago through meteorites.

- ✚ The Qur'anic phrase “**sent down**” (**wa-anzalnā**) perfectly corresponds to this cosmic origin.
- ✚ Iron is essential for humans, used in tools, machinery, construction, medicine, and many other applications.

Scientist's Comment:

Dr. Maurice Bucaille (French physician, author of *The Bible, The Qur'an and Science*):

“Modern scientific knowledge has shown that iron was formed in large stars and came down to Earth through meteorites. The Qur'an's statement that iron was ‘sent down’ is in perfect harmony with modern science.”

Reflection:

The Qur'an revealed the celestial origin of iron in the **7th century**, long before humans could observe its extraterrestrial source. This knowledge could only have come from Allah, demonstrating the truthfulness of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ as a Messenger. Every word in this āyah reflects divine precision, guiding us to recognize the Creator's wisdom and the miraculous nature of the revelation.

3. The Sun's Movement in Its Orbit

Qur'anic Reference (translation):

“And the sun runs on course toward its stopping point. That is the determination of the Almighty, the Knowing.” (Qur'an Ya-Sin 36:38)

Linguistic Insight from this Āyah:

tajrī (تَجْرِي) – runs or flows swiftly

Explanation with Modern Science:

- ✚ The sun moves continuously in a defined orbit around the centre of the Milky Way galaxy.

- ✚ Its **average speed** is approximately **828,000 km/h**.
- ✚ To complete a full orbit, the sun takes around **225 million years**.
- ✚ People in the 7th century believed the sun was stationary and had no means to observe its motion.
- ✚ Modern astronomy confirms that the sun indeed travels along a path, precisely matching the Qur'anic description of it "running on course."
- ✚ This movement is part of Allah's perfect plan for the universe, keeping the planets in place and making life on Earth possible. If the sun did not move in its orbit as ordained, the balance of the solar system would be disrupted, which could lead to collisions, extreme climate changes, or even the end of life on our planet.

Reflection:

The Qur'an described the sun's movement in the 7th century, long before humans had telescopes or knowledge of galaxies. The unlettered Prophet ﷺ could not have known such precise astronomical details. This āyah illustrates the divine source of the knowledge given to him, confirming his Prophethood. Reflecting on this, we see Allah's perfect design in the universe, which maintains life and order. This invites us to recognize His wisdom, submit to His guidance, and bear witness that Muhammad ﷺ is truly His Messenger, sent to convey the truth to all of humanity.

4. The Origin of the Universe – Big Bang

Qur'anic Reference (translation):

"Have those who disbelieved not considered that the heavens and the earth were a joined entity, and We separated them..." (Qur'an Al-Anbiyā' 21:30)

Linguistic Insight from this Āyah:

ratq (رَتْق) – "joined entity"

fataqa (فَتَقَ) – “separated”

These words indicate that the heavens and the earth were initially joined as a single entity and then separated, precisely corresponding with the scientific concept of the universe originating from a single point and expanding.

Explanation with Modern Science:

- ✚ According to modern cosmology, the universe began as a **single, extremely dense mass (Primary Nebula)**.
- ✚ Then came the **Big Bang**, a massive expansion (Secondary Separation) that set the universe into motion.
- ✚ From this initial explosion, **galaxies formed**, which later divided into **stars, planets, the Sun, the Moon, and all other celestial bodies**.
- ✚ Observations of galaxies moving apart and the discovery of the **cosmic microwave background radiation** confirm that the universe is still expanding today.
- ✚ The Qur’anic terms “**joined entity**” (**ratq**) and “**separated**” (**fataqa**) describe this process with remarkable accuracy, long before humans had any knowledge of galaxies or cosmic expansion.
- ✚ The origin of the universe was a **unique event**, and the probability of it happening purely by chance is virtually zero. This emphasizes that the universe’s creation is a deliberate act by an all-powerful Creator.

Scientist’s Comment:

Dr. Stephen Hawking, in *A Brief History of Time*, stated: “*The universe had a beginning... it was a singularity.*”

Dr. Alexander Friedmann, a pioneer in cosmology, showed mathematically that the universe must be expanding from an initial dense state.

These scientific insights correspond closely with the Qur'anic description, highlighting the compatibility between revelation and modern cosmology.

Reflection:

This āyah highlights the divine origin of the Qur'an, revealing profound truths about the universe long before humans had the means to observe them. It shows that Allah, the All-Knowing, granted Prophet Muhammad ﷺ knowledge that was entirely beyond the reach of people in the 7th century. Observing the heavens today confirms the Qur'an's accuracy, inviting reflection on the Creator's infinite wisdom. Believers can see this as proof that the Prophet ﷺ is truly Allah's Messenger, sent to guide humanity with the truth about both the physical universe and the unseen realities.

5. The Protective Sky / Atmosphere

Qur'anic Reference (translation):

"And We made the sky a protected ceiling." (Qur'an Al-Anbiyā' 21:32)

Linguistic Insight from this Āyah:

samā' (سَّمَاء) – sky, heaven;

saqf mahfūz (سَقْفًا مَحْفُوظًا) – a ceiling that is well-guarded or protected.

Explanation with Modern Science:

- ✚ The Qur'an describes the sky as a *"protected ceiling"*, and modern science has now confirmed this reality.
- ✚ The **Earth's atmosphere** acts as a powerful shield protecting life from several deadly dangers coming from space.
- ✚ The **ozone layer** in the upper atmosphere absorbs most of the **Sun's harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation**, which would otherwise damage living tissues, plants, and oceanic life.

- ✚ The **Earth's magnetic field**, also called the **magnetosphere**, deflects charged particles from the Sun, known as **solar wind**, that could strip away our atmosphere and make Earth uninhabitable, as happened to Mars.
- ✚ The atmosphere also acts like a **natural meteor shield**: each day, millions of small space rocks (meteoroids) enter the atmosphere and burn up before reaching the ground, appearing as shooting stars.
- ✚ Without these protective layers, life on Earth could not survive even for a single day.
- ✚ The Qur'an's description of the sky as a "protected ceiling" is an *amazingly accurate* portrayal of how the Earth's atmosphere performs multiple protective functions (shielding life from radiation, meteoroids, and extreme temperatures), facts that were completely unknown in the 7th century and only discovered through modern physics, astronomy, and atmospheric science.

Scientist's Comment:

Dr. T. A. Trenberth, a leading climate scientist at the National Centre for Atmospheric Research (NCAR), USA, explained that:

"The atmosphere acts as Earth's security system, filtering harmful solar radiation, moderating temperature, and burning up meteoroids before they strike. Without it, life on Earth would be impossible."

Similarly, **Prof. Keith Moore**, an embryologist who studied scientific references in the Qur'an, commented:

"It is difficult to imagine how any human being could have known about these protections of the atmosphere 1,400 years ago without modern equipment. This knowledge must have come from God."

Reflection:

In the 7th century, people could see the blue sky but had no idea of its hidden purpose. They did not know that invisible layers of gases and magnetic forces were

shielding them every moment from deadly cosmic radiation, intense heat, and falling meteors.

Today, every scientific discovery about our atmosphere confirms what the Qur'an revealed long ago: **the sky is a protected ceiling designed by the Creator.**

This divine protection shows Allah's immense care for His creation. It reminds us that the One who protects the Earth so precisely also protects and guides humanity through His revelation.

Such knowledge could not have come from the mind of an unlettered man in the desert. It is a clear sign that **Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was truly the Messenger of Allah** and that the Qur'an is the Word of Allah: timeless, true, and perfectly preserved.

6. Mountains as Earth Stabilizers

Qur'anic References (translation):

"And He has cast into the earth firmly set mountains, lest it should shake with you..."
(Qur'an An-Nahl 16:15)

"Have We not made the earth as a bed, and the mountains as pegs?" (Qur'an An-Naba' 78:6–7)

Linguistic Insight from these Āyāt:

- **rawāsi** (رَوَاسِي) – firmly set or anchored mountains; derived from *rasiya*, meaning "to be fixed, stable, or immovable." It conveys the image of something deeply embedded to prevent motion.
- **arsāhā** (أَرْسَاهَا) – "He anchored or set them firmly," describing Allah's act of stabilizing the Earth through these structures.
- **awtād** (أَوْتَاد) – pegs or stakes; used in *An-Naba'* 78:7 to illustrate how mountains act like tent pegs that keep the Earth's crust balanced and steady.

Explanation with Modern Science:

- ✚ The Qur'an describes mountains as being "cast" and "anchored" into the earth to prevent it from shaking excessively. The imagery of *rawāsi* and *awtād* beautifully corresponds to the way mountains are deeply rooted, much like pegs or anchors securing a tent.
- ✚ Modern geology has confirmed that the Earth's crust, the layer on which we live, is relatively thin, ranging from about **2 to 35 km**, resting on a molten, fluid mantle beneath. Because the crust is thin and flexible, it has a natural tendency to shift and "shake."
- ✚ **Folding**, a key geological process, is responsible for the formation of mountain ranges. During folding, massive pressures from the movement of tectonic plates cause the crust to buckle and push upwards, forming mountains, while simultaneously creating deep "roots" beneath them that stabilize the crust.
- ✚ This concept is part of the **theory of isostasy**, which explains how mountains act like **counterweights**, balancing the crust and maintaining its equilibrium.
- ✚ A standard geology textbook titled *Earth*, co-authored by **Dr. Frank Press** (former President of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and Science Advisor to President Jimmy Carter), illustrates that mountains have **deep wedge-shaped roots** beneath the surface. These roots, sometimes extending several kilometres into the mantle, play a critical role in stabilizing the Earth's crust.
- ✚ Scientists often describe mountains as "peg-like structures." The Himalayas, for instance, have roots several times deeper than their visible height above ground.
- ✚ While mountains do not prevent all earthquakes (which occur due to tectonic shifts), their **formation and structure** contribute to the overall stability of the lithosphere.
- ✚ The Qur'anic terms *arsāhā* (anchored) and *awtād* (pegs) precisely reflect this geological reality: knowledge that was completely unknown in the 7th century.

Scientist's Comment:

Prof. Alfred Kroner, Professor of Geosciences, University of Mainz (Germany), stated:

“Thinking where Muhammad came from... I cannot see how he would have known about things like the common origin of the universe, the structure of the Earth, and the mountains. Most of these were only discovered in the last few decades using very complex modern equipment. To me, this shows that the Qur'an must be the word of God.”

Reflection:

Over 1,400 years ago, the Qur'an described mountains as *firmly set* and *peg-like stabilizers* of the Earth.

This concept aligns perfectly with modern geological discoveries about mountain roots, folding, and the balance of the Earth's crust.

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, an unlettered man in 7th-century Arabia, could not have known such intricate details through human knowledge alone. This serves as clear proof that the Qur'an is the divine word of Allah, the One who created, shaped, and anchored the Earth with perfect design.

When we look at these mighty peaks, firm, majestic, and deeply rooted, we should remember that they not only beautify the Earth but also silently testify to the truth of the Qur'an and the Prophethood of Muhammad ﷺ.

The One who set the mountains as stabilizers of the Earth is the same One who sent His Messenger ﷺ to stabilize humanity with truth, faith, and divine guidance.

7. The Barriers Between Fresh and Saltwater

Qur'anic Reference (translation):

“He has set two seas in motion, converging together. Between them is a barrier, which they do not overrun.” (Qur'an Ar-Rahman 55:19–20)

Linguistic Insight from this Āyah:

barzakh (بَرْزَخ) – barrier or partition

Explanation with Modern Science:

- ✚ When freshwater from rivers meets saltwater from the sea in estuaries, they do not mix immediately.
- ✚ This happens because of differences in **density, temperature, and salinity**, which create a natural boundary.
- ✚ Scientists call this boundary a **halocline**, an invisible barrier separating the two waters.
- ✚ Waves or currents cannot easily break this barrier, which aligns perfectly with the Qur'anic description of the seas "not overrunning" each other.

Scientist's Comment:

Dr. William Hay (Professor of Oceanography, University of Colorado, USA):

"Modern science has discovered that in the places where two different seas meet, there is a barrier between them. This is a distinct water mass with salinity, temperature, and density different from the other two. It is of great interest to us oceanographers how it was mentioned in the Qur'an 1,400 years ago."

Reflection:

The Qur'an described this natural phenomenon in the 7th century, long before humans had scientific knowledge of haloclines or the tools to observe them. The unlettered Prophet ﷺ could not have known such intricate details about oceanography. This precise description shows that the knowledge came from Allah and confirms that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ is truly His Messenger. It reminds us to reflect on the Creator's wisdom and the signs present in the natural world.

8. Water as the Origin of Life

Qur'anic Reference (translation):

"And We made from water every living thing. Will they not then believe?" (Qur'an Al-Anbiyā' 21:30)

Linguistic Insight from this Āyah:

- Kulla shay'in ḥayy (كُلُّ شَيْءٍ حَيٍّ) – every living thing

Explanation with Modern Science:

- ✚ Every known form of life, from tiny bacteria to large animals and humans, depends on water to survive.
- ✚ Cells, the basic units of life, are mostly made up of water (about 70% of a human cell).
- ✚ Water acts as the medium where all the essential chemical reactions of life take place, such as digestion, growth, and energy production.
- ✚ It helps transport nutrients, remove waste, and maintain stable conditions necessary for life.
- ✚ Without water, no living organism could exist, and Earth itself would be lifeless.
- ✚ Modern biology and space research both confirm that wherever scientists find liquid water, there is potential for life, a discovery that clearly supports the truth of the Qur'an and stands as further proof of the Prophethood of Muhammad ﷺ.

Scientist's Comment:

Dr. Maurice Bucaille – French physician and author of *The Bible, The Qur'an and Science*:

"The Qur'an correctly states that every living thing was made from water. Modern science confirms that water is essential for all life, and this fact could not have been known in the 7th century without divine guidance."

Reflection:

Over 1,400 years ago, the Qur'an declared that all living beings are created from water, a truth that science only discovered in recent centuries. How could Prophet

Muhammad ﷺ, living in the desert of Arabia, have known such a profound fact without revelation from the Creator Himself?

This āyah is a clear sign that the Qur'an is the Word of Allah and that Muhammad ﷺ is His true Messenger. Every drop of water we see around us, whether in the rain, rivers, or oceans, serves as a reminder of Allah's mercy, creative power, and the truth of the message brought by the Prophet ﷺ.

9. Human Embryology

Qur'anic Reference (translation):

"We created man from an extract of clay. Then We placed him as a sperm-drop in a firm lodging. Then We made the sperm-drop into a clinging clot, then We made the clot into a lump, then We made from the lump bones, and We covered the bones with flesh; then We developed him into another creation. So blessed is Allah, the best of creators." (Qur'an Al-Muminun 23:12–14)

Linguistic Insight from this Āyah:

- **Nutfah** (نُطْفَةٌ) – sperm-drop, the tiny fluid containing genetic material.
- **'Alaqah** (عَلَقَةٌ) – clinging clot, something that attaches like a leech.
- **Mudghah** (مُضْغَةً) – chewed-like lump, describing the embryo's early appearance due to somite formation.

Explanation with Modern Science:

- ✚ **Nutfah:** Fertilization begins when the sperm unites with the egg, forming the zygote.
- ✚ **'Alaqah:** The zygote attaches to the wall of the uterus, clinging firmly like a leech.
- ✚ **Mudghah:** The embryo develops somites (segments of tissue), giving it a chewed-like appearance.
- ✚ **Bones form:** A skeletal structure begins to appear.

✚ **Flesh and muscles cover bones.**

✚ **Another creation:** The embryo develops distinct human features, with organs and systems forming.

Even with microscopes, these stages were not understood until the 20th century, when scientists studied them in detail.

Scientist's Comment:

Dr. Keith L. Moore (world-renowned embryologist, author of *The Developing Human*):
After examining the Qur'an's statements, he declared:

"It is clear to me that these statements must have come to Muhammad ﷺ from God, because most of this knowledge was not discovered until many centuries later."

He also used Qur'anic terms to help refine the classification system of embryo stages, which medical students still find useful today.

Prof. E. Marshall Johnson (Professor of Anatomy, USA):

He jokingly said:

"Muhammad probably had a powerful microscope!"

But after realizing microscopes were invented centuries later and still couldn't show embryos in such detail, he concluded that the Qur'an's accuracy must have come from divine revelation.

Dr. Maurice Bucaille (French physician and author of *The Bible, The Qur'an and Science*):

After a detailed study, he wrote:

"Modern knowledge concerning the reproduction of man provides an exact correspondence with the statements in the Qur'an... such accuracy cannot be explained by scientific knowledge existing at the time of Muhammad ﷺ. It is perfectly legitimate to consider that the Qur'an is the expression of a revelation from God."

Reflection:

The Qur'an outlined the stages of human development with unmatched clarity 1,400

years ago, long before modern science existed. The Prophet ﷺ, who could neither read nor write, could not have discovered these truths on his own. Scientists themselves, after studying the Qur'an, admit that these descriptions could only come from the Creator.

It becomes evident that the Qur'an is not a human invention, but a divine revelation. It reminds us that every human life is a sign of Allah's power and wisdom. From a tiny drop to a fully formed person, our very existence is proof of Allah's perfect design. Such knowledge affirms the Prophethood of Muhammad ﷺ and invites us to recognize Allah as our Creator, submit to Him, and live with gratitude for the gift of life.

10. Human Pain Perception – Skin Regeneration

Qur'anic Reference (translation):

"Indeed, those who disbelieve in Our āyāt, We will drive them into a Fire. Every time their skins are roasted through, We will replace them with other skins so they may taste the punishment." (Qur'an An-Nisā 4:56)

Linguistic Insight from this Āyah:

jild (جِلْد) – skin

Explanation with Modern Science:

- ✚ Human skin contains pain receptors, called **nociceptors**, which act like tiny "alarm sensors" throughout the body. They detect injury, heat, or harmful stimuli and immediately send signals to the brain, causing the sensation of pain.
- ✚ For centuries, it was thought that the sense of feeling and pain was dependent solely on the brain. **Recent scientific discoveries have shown that pain receptors are located directly in the skin**, and without them, a person would be unable to sense pain.
- ✚ In clinical practice, doctors examine burn injuries with a pinprick. **If the patient feels pain, the burn is superficial and nociceptors are intact.** If the patient feels no pain, the burn is deep, indicating the nociceptors have been destroyed.

- ✚ In third-degree burns, nociceptors are completely destroyed. Ironically, this means that the most severely damaged area may **not feel pain at all**, even though the tissue is badly damaged.
- ✚ When new skin grows, **these pain receptors are also regenerated**. It's like repairing a broken electrical wire: the signal stops when the wire is broken and resumes once it is fixed. Likewise, pain returns when new skin with functional receptors forms.
- ✚ Modern physiology confirms that the Qur'an's description of pain disappearing and returning with skin regeneration is **entirely accurate**.
- ✚ This knowledge was completely inaccessible in the 7th century. People had no microscopes, no understanding of nociceptors, and no concept of how skin regeneration restores sensation. Yet, the Qur'an described it in precise and clear terms **centuries before science discovered it**.

Scientist's Comment:

Prof. Tejatat Tejasen – Chairman of Anatomy, Thailand, and researcher in pain physiology – commented during the 8th Saudi Medical Conference in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia:

"From my studies and what I have learned throughout this conference, I believe that everything recorded in the Qur'an 1,400 years ago must be the truth that can be proved by scientific means. Since the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ could neither read nor write, he must be a messenger who relayed this truth, which was revealed to him by the Creator. I think this is the time to say Laa ilaahaa illa Allah, there is no god to worship except Allah, Muhammad rasoolu Allah – Muhammad ﷺ is the Messenger of Allah. The most precious thing I have gained from coming to this conference is Laa ilaahaa illa Allah and to have become Muslim."

Reflection:

The Qur'an accurately described the link between skin, pain, and regeneration over 1,400 years ago. The precise use of language to explain a physiological process that could only be discovered centuries later demonstrates **divine knowledge**. Such

insights could not have come from the mind of an unlettered man living in the 7th-century desert. This āyah is a powerful reminder that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was truly the Messenger of Allah. It invites believers to reflect on Allah's perfect creation, submit to His guidance, and recognize the Qur'an as a timeless, miraculous revelation.

Lesson:

The Qur'an is not a book of science, yet it contains scientifically accurate descriptions of the universe, the earth, the human body, and even historical events; knowledge that was completely unknown in the 7th century and only confirmed by modern science in recent centuries, with some discoveries verified just in the last few decades.

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was unlettered, had no access to laboratories, telescopes, or advanced knowledge, yet the Qur'an he conveyed speaks with astonishing precision about science, history, and the future. This is clear proof that these words could not have come from any human being, but from the Creator of the heavens and the earth.

Moreover, leading scientists and experts, from embryologists to geologists and astronomers, have studied the Qur'an and testified that it could not have come from any human source. Some of them were so moved by the harmony between the Qur'an and modern science that they embraced Islam.

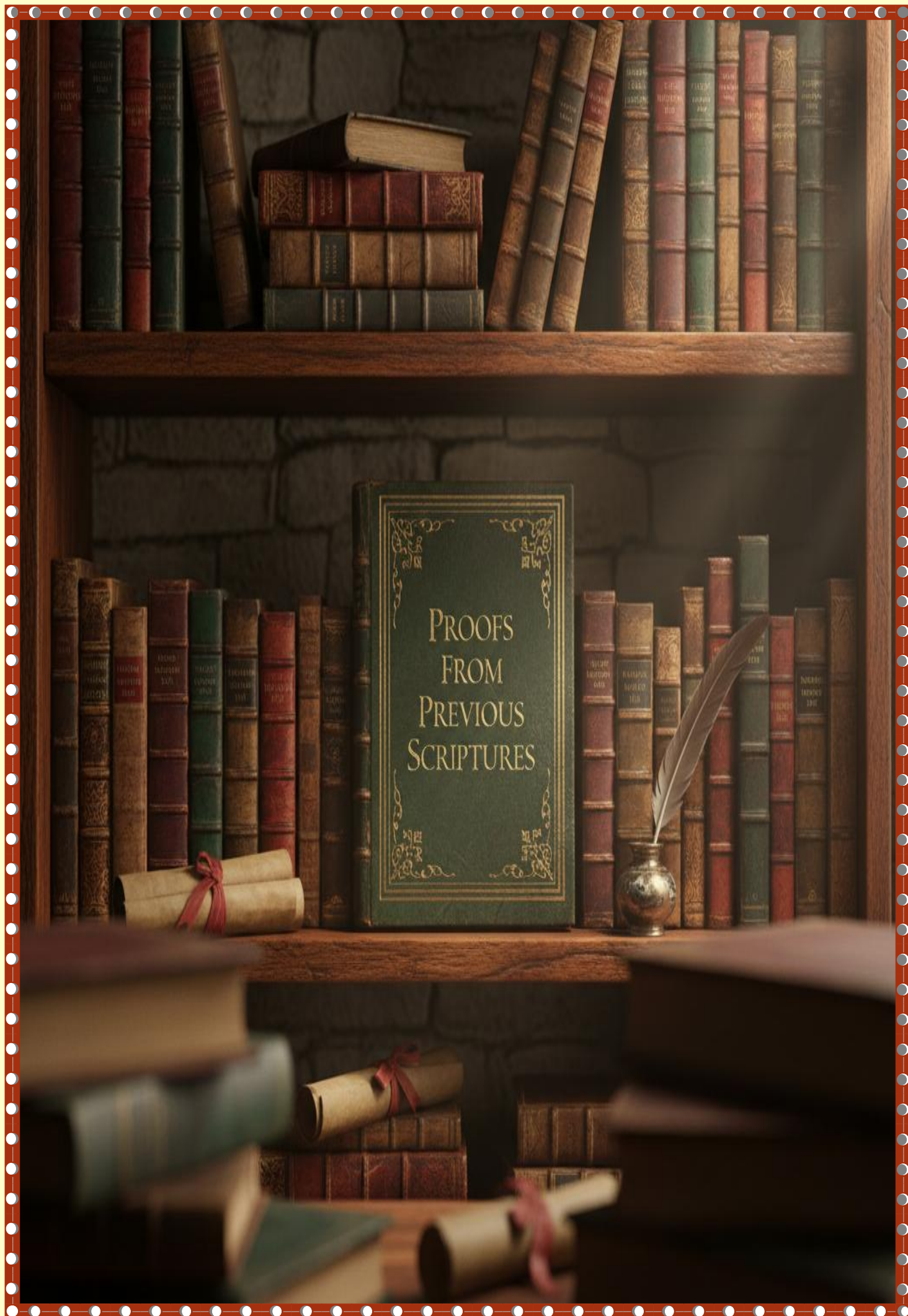
These scientific facts and testimonies are a living, rational proof that Muhammad ﷺ was truly the Messenger of Allah, sent as a mercy to all mankind.

Allah reminds us:

"We will show them Our signs in the horizons and within themselves until it becomes clear to them that it is the truth." (Qur'an Fussilat 41:53)

The Qur'an does not merely inform us about science; it calls us to faith. If it is truthful in its scientific descriptions, historical accounts, and future prophecies, then it is undoubtedly truthful in its message about the Creator, divine guidance, and the Hereafter. For anyone sincerely searching for truth, these signs are a direct invitation to recognize the true Creator, believe in Him, and follow His final Messenger,

Muhammad ﷺ. The Qur'an invites not just admiration of its knowledge, but action to embrace its guidance and find true success in this life and the eternal life to come.



Proofs from Previous Scriptures

Every era, Allah had sent prophets and Scriptures for the people and nations of that time and region. For example, 'Īsā ('Alayh-salām) was only sent for the Jews, and the Injīl (Gospel) was revealed for that period.

Allah says in the Qur'an:

"Indeed, We have sent you with the truth as a bringer of good tidings and a warner. And there was no nation but that there had passed within it a warner." (Qur'an Fātir 35:24)

Narrated Jabir bin Abdullah (Radiyahallāhu 'anhu):

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said:

"...Every prophet used to be sent to his nation exclusively, but I have been sent to all mankind..." (Sahih al-Bukhari 438)

Allah had sent more than 1,24,000 messengers, but only 25 prophets by name are mentioned in the Qur'an. They were honoured as the most virtuous individuals of their time. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, however, is the last and final prophet: sent not for one tribe or nation, but for all of humanity until the Day of Judgment. Similarly, the final revelation, the Glorious Qur'an, is not limited to Muslims but is a message for all mankind.

'Īsā ('Alayh-salām) and other prophets foretold the coming of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

Allah says in the Qur'an:

"Those who follow the Messenger [Muhammad ﷺ], the unlettered prophet whom they find written [mentioned] in what they have of the Torah and the Gospel..." (Qur'an Al-A'rāf 7:157)

Pre-Islamic Jews and Christians in Arabia were eagerly awaiting the advent of the final prophet. When disputes arose, they would say to the pagan Arabs:

"The time has come for the unlettered prophet to appear who will revive the religion of Ibrāhīm ('Alayh-salām). We will join his ranks and fight fiercely against you."

Yet, when Muhammad ﷺ came, some among them believed, while others rejected him out of arrogance because he was from the Arabs. Allah says:

“And when there came to them a Book from Allah confirming that which was with them; although before they used to pray for victory against those who disbelieved, then when there came to them that which they recognized, they disbelieved in it...”
(Qur'an Al-Baqarah 2:89)

Early Witnesses of His Prophethood

Several prominent individuals from among Jews and Christians recognized Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ prophethood:

Bahīrā the Monk – A Christian monk who saw signs of prophethood in the young Muhammad ﷺ and advised Abu Ṭālib to protect him.

Waraqah ibn Nawfal – A Christian scholar who confirmed that Muhammad ﷺ was the awaited prophet and received revelation like Mūsā ('Alayh-salām) and 'Īsā ('Alayh-salām).

'Abdullāh ibn Salām – A leading Jewish rabbi in Madinah who embraced Islam after verifying the Prophet's signs.

Mukhayriq – A Jewish rabbi who accepted Muhammad ﷺ as the final messenger and fought alongside him at Uhud.

Ka'b al-Aḥbār and Wahb ibn Munabbih – Jewish scholars who found references to Muhammad ﷺ in their scriptures.

The prophecy and advent of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ are clearly mentioned in the previous scriptures. Below are a few references from these scriptures foretelling his arrival:

1. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in the Jews' and Christians' Scriptures

Prophecy of the Unlettered Prophet

Old Testament (Isaiah 29:12):

“And the book is delivered to him that is not learned, saying, ‘Read this, I pray thee’: and he saith, ‘I am not learned.’”

Confirmation from Hadith:

‘Ā’ishah (Radiyallāhu ‘anhā) reported:

“The commencement of the Divine Inspiration to Allah’s Messenger ﷺ was in the form of good dreams which came true... The angel came to him and asked him to read. The Prophet ﷺ replied, ‘I do not know how to read.’ The Prophet ﷺ added, ‘The angel caught me (forcibly) and pressed me so hard that I could not bear it any more. He then released me and again asked me to read, and I replied, ‘I do not know how to read.’ Thereupon, he caught me again and pressed me a second time till I could not bear it any more. He then released me and again asked me to read, but again I replied, ‘I do not know how to read (or what shall I read?).’ Thereupon, he caught me for the third time and pressed me, and then released me and said: “Iqra’ bismi rabbika alladhī khalaq...” (Read in the name of your Rabb [Lord], Who has created...).” (Sahih al-Bukhari 3)

Prophecy Mentioning Muhammad ﷺ by Name

Old Testament (Song of Solomon 5:16 - Hebrew Text):

*“Hikko Mamittakim we kullo **Muhammadim** Zehdoodeh wa Zehraee Bayna Jerusalem.”*

Meaning (King James Version):

“His mouth is most sweet: yea, he is altogether lovely. This is my beloved, and this is my friend, O daughters of Jerusalem.”

In the original Hebrew text, the word “Muhammadim” is used. The suffix “-im” is a plural of respect or emphasis in Hebrew, so the word literally means “**Muhammad, the Praiseworthy**” in an honourable or exalted form.

In most English translations, this proper name has been translated as “altogether lovely,” but the Old Testament in Hebrew still preserves the name of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

Confirmation from Qur'an:

"And [mention] when 'Īsā (Jesus), the son of Mary, said, 'O Children of Israel, indeed I am the Messenger of Allah to you, confirming what came before me of the Torah and bringing good tidings of a Messenger to come after me, whose name is Ahmad.'"
(Qur'ān As-Saff 61:6)

The word 'Ahmad' or 'Muhammad' means 'the one who praises' or 'the praised one'.

2. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in the Christian Scriptures

Prophecy of Ahmad

New Testament (Gospel of John 16:7):

"Nevertheless, I tell you the truth; it is expedient for you that I go away: for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart, I will send him unto you."
(King James Version)

The word "Comforter" used here is translated from the Greek word **Paracletos**, which literally means "advocate," "helper," or "one who is called to assist," rather than just "comforter."

Scholars have noted that Paracletos is likely a corrupted form of **Periclytos**, which means "the illustrious" or "the praised one." This directly corresponds to the meaning of the name **Ahmad**, another name of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, which means 'illustrious', 'renowned', and 'praiseworthy'.

This prophecy thus points to the coming of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, whose advent was foretold by 'Īsā ('Alayh-salām) and is confirmed in the Qur'an:

Confirmation from Qur'an:

"And [mention] when 'Īsā (Jesus), the son of Mary, said, 'O Children of Israel, indeed I am the messenger of Allah to you confirming what came before me of the Torah and bringing good tidings of a messenger to come after me, whose name is Ahmad.'..."
(Qur'ān, As-Saff 61:6)

Prophecy of the Spirit of Truth

New Testament (Gospel of John 16:12-14):

*“I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now. Howbeit when he, **the Spirit of truth**, is come, he will guide you into all truth: for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak: and he will shew you things to come. He shall glorify me.”*

Confirmation from Qur'an:

“Nor does he speak from [his own] inclination. It is not but a revelation revealed.”
(Qur'an, An-Najm 53:3-4)

This describes Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, who conveyed only what was revealed to him.

3. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in the Hindu Scriptures

Prophecy of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in Bhavishya Purana

Bhavishya Purana, Prati Sarag Parv III, Khand 3, Adhyay 3, Shlokas 5–8:

“A malecha (belonging to a foreign country and speaking a foreign language) spiritual teacher will appear with his companions. His name will be Muhammad. Raja (Bhoj), after giving this Maha Dev Arab (of angelic disposition) a bath in the Panchgavya and Ganga water (i.e., purifying him of all sins), offered him the present of his sincere devotion and showing him all reverence, said, ‘I make obeisance to thee. O ye! The pride of mankind, the dweller in Arabia, Ye have collected a great force to kill the Devil, and you yourself have been protected from the malecha opponents.”

The Prophecy clearly states:

- ✚ The name of the Prophet is **Muhammad**.
- ✚ He will belong to **Arabia**. The Sanskrit word Marusthal means a desert or sandy land, referring clearly to Arabia.
- ✚ Special mention is made of the companions of the Prophet ﷺ i.e., the Sahabas. No other Prophet had as many companions as Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.
- ✚ He is referred to as the pride of mankind (Parbati Nath). The Quran reconfirms this:

*“And We have not sent you, [O Muhammad], except as a mercy to the worlds.”
(Qur’an Al-Anbiyā’ 21:107)*

- ✚ He will kill the devil, i.e., abolish idol worship and all kinds of vices.
- ✚ The Prophet will be given protection against his enemy, which is consistent with multiple occasions in his life when Allah protected him from harm.

Clarification Regarding Raja Bhoj:

Raja Bhoj, mentioned in the prophecy, was not the one who lived in the 11th century CE, 500 years after the advent of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. There was not only one Raja (king) of the name Bhoj. For example, the Egyptian Monarchs were known as Pharaohs, and the Roman Kings were called Caesar. Likewise, the Indian Rajas were given the name of Bhoj. There were several Raja Bhojs who came before the one who lived in the 11th century CE.

Symbolic Meaning of the Ritual Bath:

The reference to bathing the Prophet ﷺ in the Panchgavya and Ganga water is symbolic, as Prophet Muhammad ﷺ never physically took such a bath. In Hindu tradition, bathing in the Ganges symbolizes purification from sins. This prophecy thus signifies that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was pure and sinless (Ma’soom).

Prophecy of the Battle of Ahzāb (Confederates)

Atharvaveda, Book XX, Hymn 21, Verse 6:

“Lord of the truthful! These liberators drink these feats of bravery, and the inspiring songs gladdened thee in the field of battle. When thou render vanquished without fight, the ten thousand opponents of the praying one, the adoring one.”

Explanation of the Prophecy:

a) Reference to the Battle of Ahzāb:

This verse is seen as a clear reference to the Battle of Ahzāb (Battle of the Confederates) during the time of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

- ✚ Despite the siege by an alliance of 10,000 enemies, the Muslims - numbering only about 3,000- achieved victory without a direct battle.
- ✚ Allah caused a severe windstorm and fear to strike the enemy ranks, forcing them to retreat without fighting.

Confirmation from Qur'an:

"And when the believers saw the confederate forces, they said, 'This is what Allah and His Messenger had promised us, and Allah and His Messenger spoke the truth.' And it increased them only in faith and submission." (Qur'an Al-Ahzāb 33:22)

b) "Karo" = The Praying One (Ahmad):

- ✚ The Sanskrit word 'karo' used in the Mantra means "the praying one."
- ✚ When translated into Arabic, it corresponds to Ahmad, which is one of the blessed names of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

c) Ten Thousand Opponents:

- ✚ The prophecy specifically mentions 10,000 opponents, which exactly matches the number of enemy forces in the Battle of Ahzāb.

d) Victory Without Fighting:

- ✚ The phrase 'aprati ni bashayah' literally means "to vanquish without battle."
- ✚ This describes the miraculous outcome of the battle, where the Confederates were defeated without direct combat, a unique occurrence in the Prophet's ﷺ life.

Prophecy in Bhagavat Purana

Bhagavat Purana 12:2:29:

"He is adorned with eight qualities and riches, riding a swift horse with a sword, saviour of the world."

Explanation of the Prophecy:

a) Mention of Eight Qualities:

This prophecy describes a personality who will be adorned with eight noble qualities, a fitting description of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, who was known for his truthfulness, trustworthiness, wisdom, compassion, justice, courage, patience, and humility.

b) Riding a Swift Horse:

The prophecy mentions him riding a swift horse, which aligns with the mode of travel during the Prophet's ﷺ time.

c) Wielding a Sword:

The reference to “a sword” indicates that he would engage in battles, when necessary, which matches the life of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, who fought several defensive battles but never used weapons of mass destruction.

d) Savior of the World:

The verse calls him the “saviour of the world”, pointing to the universal mission of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, who was sent as a mercy to all mankind.

Confirmation from Qur'an:

“And We have not sent you, [O Muhammad], except as a mercy to the worlds.”
(Qur'ān Al-Anbiyā' 21:107)

e) Absence of Modern Weaponry:

The prophecy highlights that he will not use guns, rifles, or atomic weapons, which further confirms that it refers to an earlier era prophet who used traditional means like a sword for defence.

4. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in the Buddhist Scriptures

Prophecy of Maitreya- The Future Buddha

Sacred Books of the East, Volume 35, p. 225:

“It is said that I am not only Buddha, upon whom the leadership and order is dependent. After me, another Buddha ‘Maitreya’ of such and such virtues will come. I am now the leader of hundreds; he will be the leader of thousands.”

Explanation of the Prophecy:

This prophecy clearly foretells the coming of a great religious leader after Gautama Buddha who would lead thousands, unlike Buddha, who led only hundreds, a perfect description of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, who was followed by multitudes during his lifetime and millions thereafter.

Prophecy of the Future Teacher- Maitreya

Gospel of Buddha by Carus, pp. 217–218 (Ceylon Sources):

“Ananda said to the Blessed One, ‘Who shall teach us when thou art gone?’ And the Blessed One replied, ‘I am not the first Buddha who came upon the earth, nor shall I be the last. In due time, another Buddha will arise in the world, a holy one, a supremely enlightened one, endowed with wisdom in conduct, auspicious, knowing the universe, an incomparable leader of men, a master of angels and mortals. He will reveal to you the same eternal truths which I have taught you. He will preach his religion, glorious in its origin, glorious at the climax, and glorious at the goal. He will proclaim a religious life, wholly perfect and pure, such as I now proclaim. His disciples will number many thousands while mine number many hundreds.’ Ananda said, ‘How shall we know him?’

The Blessed One replied, ‘He will be known as Maitreya’.”

Explanation of the Prophecy:

✚ The Sanskrit word ‘**Maitreya**’ (Pali: ‘**Metteyya**’) means **loving, compassionate, benevolent, merciful, and friendly**.

✚ The Arabic word ‘**Rahmah**’ (**Mercy**) carries the same meaning. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was described in the Qur’an as:

“And We have not sent you, [O Muhammad], except as a mercy to the worlds.”
(Qur’an Al-Anbiyā’ 21:107)

This prophecy indicates that the ‘Maitreya’ mentioned in Buddhist sources corresponds to the qualities and mission of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, particularly his role as a universal mercy and guide for humanity.

Prophecy of the Devoted Servitor

Sacred Books of the East, Volume 11, p. 97, Maha-Parinibbana Sutta, Chapter 5, Verse 36:

“Then the Blessed one addressed the brethren and said, ‘Whosoever, brethren have been Arahat-Buddhas through the long ages of the past, they were servitors just as devoted to those Blessed ones as Ananda has been to me. And whosoever brethren shall be the Arahat-Buddhas of the future, there shall be servitors as devoted to those blessed ones as Ananda has been to me’.”

Explanation of the Prophecy:

- ✚ The Buddha’s devoted servitor was **Ananda**.
- ✚ Prophet Muhammad ﷺ had a devoted servitor named **Anas ibn Malik (Radiyahallāhu ‘anhu)**.

Hadith Reference:

Anas (Radiyahallāhu ‘anhu) reported:

“My mother said to him (Prophet Muhammad ﷺ): ‘O Messenger of Allah, here is your little servant.’” (Sahih Muslim 2481)

In another narration, Anas (Radiyahallāhu ‘anhu) said:

“I served him for ten years, and he never once said to me ‘Uff’ (a word of annoyance).” (Sahih al-Bukhari 6038)

Anas (Radiyahallāhu ‘anhu) remained with Prophet Muhammad ﷺ through peace and war, in times of safety and danger, until the end of the Prophet’s ﷺ life, paralleling Ananda’s unwavering devotion to Gautama Buddha.

5. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in the Zoroastrian Scriptures

Prophecy of Soeshyant and Astvat-ereta

Zend Avesta, Farvardin Yasht, Ch. 28, V. 129:

“Whose name will be Victorious, Soeshyant, and whose name will be Astvat-ereta. He will be Soeshyant (The Beneficent one) because he will benefit the whole bodily world. He will be Astvat-ereta (he who makes the people, bodily creatures rise) because as a

bodily creature and as a living being he will stand against the destruction of the bodily (being) creatures to withstand the drug of the two footed brood, to withstand the evil done by the faithful (idolaters and the like and the errors of the Mazdaynians)."

Explanation of the Prophecy:

Victory and Mercy: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was not only victorious during the Fath Makkah (Conquest of Makkah), but he also forgave his bloodthirsty enemies, declaring:

"There shall be no blame upon you this day." (Sahih al-Bukhari 4287)

Meaning of Soeshyant: The word Soeshyant means "The Praised One," which in Arabic is "Muhammad ﷺ."

Meaning of Astvat-ereta:

- ✚ Derived from the root word Astu (Sanskrit/Zend) meaning "to praise."
- ✚ The Persian infinitive Sitaudan means "praising."
- ✚ Can also be derived from the Persian root word istadan, meaning "one who makes a thing rise."
- ✚ Thus, Astvat-ereta = "the one who is praised," which corresponds precisely to the Arabic name **Ahmad**, another name for Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

Universal Benefit: The prophecy mentions that he will "benefit the entire bodily world." The Qur'an confirms this:

"And We have not sent you, [O Muhammad], except as a mercy to the worlds."
(Qur'an Al-Anbiyā' 21:107)

Prophecy of the Truthful Companions

Zend Avesta, Zamyad Yasht, Ch. 16, V. 95:

"And there shall his friends come forward, the friends of Astvat-ereta, who are fiend-smiting, well thinking, well speaking, well doing, following the good law and whose tongues have never uttered a word of falsehood."

Explanation of the Prophecy:

- ✚ Prophet Muhammad ﷺ is mentioned by name as Astvat-ereta.
- ✚ His companions (Sahabah) are also foretold: they would be truthful, pious, morally upright, and would combat evil.
- ✚ This perfectly corresponds to the known qualities of the Sahabah, who were praised by Allah in the Qur'an:

"Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah; and those with him are harsh against the disbelievers, merciful among themselves..." (Qur'an Al-Fath 48:29)

A careful study of Zoroastrian scriptures: Farvardin Yasht and Zamyad Yasht clearly shows that these prophecies refer to none other than Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, the final Messenger, sent as a mercy for all mankind.

Lesson:

A careful study of the previous scriptures, including the Torah, Gospel, Vedas, Puranas, Buddhist texts, and Zoroastrian writings, reveals that they all prophesied the coming of the final Prophet. His name, mission, qualities, and companions correspond perfectly with Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. These prophecies confirm that he was not sent only for the people of his time or for that particular era, but is a universal Messenger for all humanity until the Day of Judgment. For anyone sincerely seeking the truth, these signs provide undeniable, living evidence that Muhammad ﷺ is the Messenger of Allah, fulfilling the divine promises and prophecies in earlier revelations, and inviting all to reflection, recognition, and complete submission to Allah, following the guidance brought by His final Messenger ﷺ.

The background of the cover is a digital illustration of a vast desert. In the foreground, a winding path made of small, dark, rounded stones leads from the bottom center towards the horizon. The path is flanked by rolling sand dunes. In the distance, a range of blue mountains is visible against a sky that transitions from a deep blue at the top to a lighter, hazy blue near the horizon. A large, bright sun is positioned in the upper left, partially obscured by a thin, glowing arc. A brilliant star with multiple rays is located in the upper right. The entire scene is framed by a decorative border consisting of a red line with white dots.

Proofs from
Prophet Muhammad's
(Blessings and peace be upon him)
Biography

Proofs from the Prophet's ﷺ Biography

Throughout history, no individual's life has been documented and preserved with the same accuracy, detail, and care as the biography of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. His life, from birth to death, has been recorded by friends and foes alike, leaving an unparalleled historical record. Many scholars, Muslim and non-Muslim, acknowledge him as one of the most influential figures in human history. Moreover, there is no other man on earth who is remembered and mentioned daily, every morning and evening, and multiple times throughout the day, by millions across the globe, as Prophet Muhammad ﷺ is by his followers.

Allah Himself praises the Prophet ﷺ in the Qur'an:

"And indeed, [O Muhammad], you are of a great moral character." (Qur'an Al-Qalam 68:4)

Allah also describes how the Prophet's ﷺ gentle character won the hearts of his companions:

"...It was by mercy from Allah that you were lenient with them. And if you had been rude [in speech] and harsh in heart, they would have disbanded from about you..." (Qur'an Aal-'Imran 3:159)

The Prophet's ﷺ noble character was one of the strongest proofs of his Prophethood, attracting people to Islam even before they witnessed any miracles. Khadijah (Radiyahāhu 'anhā), Abu Bakr (Radiyahāhu 'anhu), Ali (Radiyahāhu 'anhu), Uthman (Radiyahāhu 'anhu), and many others embraced Islam because they had witnessed his honesty, trustworthiness, and purity of character.

1. Trustworthy and Truthful

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was universally known as As-Sadiq (The Truthful) and Al-Ameen (The Trustworthy). These titles were given to him even by his fiercest opponents, the Quraysh of Makkah, who used to entrust him with their valuables before and after he proclaimed Prophethood. He never told a single lie in his entire life, and he warned humanity of the dangers of lying. Even his enemies acknowledged his honesty. Abu Jahl, one of the most hostile enemies of Islam, once said:

*"O Muhammad! I do not say that you are a liar. I only deny what you have brought."
(See Ibn Hisham, Seerah, Vol. 1, p. 385)*

Allah confirms this in the Qur'an:

"We know indeed that what they say grieves you, [O Muhammad]. Yet, it is not you that they deny, but it is the āyāt of Allah that the wrongdoers reject." (Qur'an Al-An'aam 6:33)

Aishah (Radiyahallāhu 'anha) narrated:

"There was no behaviour more hated to the Messenger of Allah ﷺ than lying. A man would lie in the presence of the Prophet ﷺ, and he would not be satisfied until he knew that the man had repented." (Jami' at-Tirmidhi 1973 [Hasan])

2. His Qualities

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ had a smiling and pleasant face that made him beloved to those who accepted and followed him.

Narrated Abdullah ibn Haarith Jaz (Radiyahallāhu 'anhu):

*"I have not seen anyone who smiled more than the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)."
(Jami' at-Tirmidhi 3641 [Hasan])*

He was intelligent, discerning, and patient, and trials strengthened his resolve. He was uninterested in worldly pleasures and lived as an example of humility and modesty. He was gentle with everyone, walked in the marketplaces, and sat on the ground with his companions. Even when he held power, he consistently chose humility.

Among them, he was distinguished by his shyness and calm nature. One of his most honourable qualities was his remarkable patience. Even when the Arabs showed him hatred and enmity, he responded with greater kindness and mercy. He never displayed anger or sought revenge for personal reasons, only for the sake of Allah ﷻ. He was meticulous in fulfilling promises and upholding covenants.

3. Virtuous Speech and Deeds

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ possessed extraordinary wisdom and comprehensive knowledge that amazed his contemporaries. He had a remarkable capacity to

memorize and never forgot a single detail related to his Message. He explained his laws and teachings with clear, convincing proof.

He encouraged his people to practice virtue and good manners while forbidding jealousy, hatred, and all offensive behaviours. His manners were impeccable, and he treated everyone with generosity and mercy.

Narrated Ibn 'Abbas (Radiyallāhu 'anhu):

"Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was the most generous of all the people, and he used to reach the peak in generosity in the month of Ramadan when Gabriel met him. Gabriel used to meet him every night of Ramadan to teach him the Qur'an. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was the most generous person, even more generous than the strong uncontrollable wind (in readiness and haste to do charitable deeds)." (Sahih al-Bukhari 6)

His law (Shariah) was just and balanced, avoiding both excess and negligence.

"...And thus, We have made you a justly balanced nation..." (Qur'an Al-Baqarah 2:143)

In worldly matters, he took only what was necessary for him. He presented his teachings and rulings on worship so clearly that no additional law or guidance was needed beyond what he taught.

Furthermore, he exhibited a profound commitment to assisting and safeguarding the needy, the fearful, and the vulnerable, displaying boundless compassion for all.

4. Humility and Dislike for Boasting

The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ disliked being elevated or praised excessively by others.

Narrated Anas:

"There was no person more beloved to them than the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)." [He said:] "And they would not stand when they saw him because they knew that he disliked that." (Jami'at-Tirmidhi 2754)

Washington Irving, a 19th-century historian, wrote about Prophet Muhammad ﷺ:

"His military triumphs awakened no pride nor vain glory as they would have done had they been affected by selfish purposes. In the time of his greatest power, he

maintained the same simplicity of manner and appearance as in the day of his adversity. So far from affecting regal state, he was displeased if, on entering a room, any unusual testimonial of respect was shown to him.” (Life of Mahomet, Ch. 33)

5. Worked for the Sake of Allah, Not for Worldly Benefits

Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ life was a perfect example of uprightness, compassion, courage, mercy, and truthfulness. He remained distant from every form of evil character and lived a simple life. His entire mission was dedicated solely to seeking the reward of the Hereafter, not for this world. Furthermore, in all his actions and dealings, he was consistently mindful of Allah and conscious of His presence, demonstrating the highest level of taqwa (God-consciousness).

Allah ﷻ says:

"Say, [O Muhammad], 'I do not ask you for this message any payment, and I am not of those who pretend.'" (Qur'an Sad 38:86)

He never sought wealth, status, or power for himself; his sole focus was guiding humanity to the truth.

6. His Comprehensive Teachings

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ provided a complete and balanced system of guidance that covered every aspect of life. His teachings included rights and obligations toward parents, family, relatives, friends, neighbours, humanity, animals, plants, and even inanimate objects. Such universal and detailed ethical teachings could not have been conceived by human intellect alone.

Narrated Sahl ibn al-Hanzaliyyah:

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) came upon an emaciated camel and said: "Fear Allah regarding these dumb animals. Ride them when they are in good condition and feed them when they are in good condition." (Sunan Abu Dawud 2548)

Narrated Anas bin Malik:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, *"There is none amongst the Muslims who plants a tree or sows seeds, and then a bird, or a person, or an animal eats from it, but is regarded as a charitable gift for him."* (Sahih al-Bukhari 2320)

These narrations highlight the Prophet ﷺ's encouragement of care for the environment and the ethical treatment of all living beings, showing that even planting a tree or sowing seeds carries spiritual reward as it benefits other creatures and the environment.

Allah ﷻ reminds us that the religion delivered through Prophet Muhammad ﷺ is complete and perfect:

"...This day I have perfected for you your religion and completed My favour upon you and have approved for you Islam as your religion..." (Qur'an Al-Ma'idah 5:3)

His guidance encompassed spiritual, moral, social, economic, and environmental principles, making Islam a complete way of life.

7. Love and Imitation of the Believers for Him

There has never been and will never be a man on earth who continues to be imitated in all his actions as Prophet Muhammad ﷺ is by those who believe in him. Allah ﷻ instilled immense love for the Prophet ﷺ in the hearts of all who believed in him. This love reached such a degree that his companions were willing to sacrifice their lives for him, follow his example in every detail, and seek blessings from his belongings.

Narrated Abu Juhaifa:

"I came to the Prophet (ﷺ) while he was inside a red leather tent, and I saw Bilal taking the remaining water of the ablution of the Prophet, and the people were taking of that water and rubbing it on their faces; and whoever could not get anything of it, would share the moisture of the hand of his companion (and then rub it on his face)." (Sahih al-Bukhari 5859)

Believers strive to follow the Prophet ﷺ in every aspect of life: sleeping as he slept, performing purification (ritual washing and ablution) as he did, and eating, drinking, and dressing as he practiced. Many go beyond what is required, following his personal habits in matters for which Allah has not obligated adherence in worship, for example, wearing only the types of garments he preferred or eating the foods he liked; purely out of love and devotion.

Even today, Muslims honour and love Prophet Muhammad ﷺ deeply, frequently sending peace and blessings upon him (Salallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam) multiple times

daily, in obedience to Allah's command:

"Indeed, Allah and His angels send blessings upon the Prophet. O you who have believed, ask [Allah to confer] blessing upon him and greet him with peace." (Qur'an Al-Ahzāb 33:56)

This enduring love and meticulous imitation reflect the spiritual bond between the Prophet ﷺ and his followers, extending across generations and continuing to guide and inspire Muslims around the world to remain steadfast in faith. Truly, no other man or leader in human history has inspired such profound love, devotion, and reverence.

Qur'anic Support:

"Indeed, in the Messenger of Allah you have an excellent example for whoever hopes in Allah and the Last Day and remembers Allah often." (Qur'an Al-Ahzāb 33:21)

8. Persistence in His preaching

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ displayed unparalleled persistence in calling people to Islam despite facing immense hardships and dangers. From the very beginning of his Prophethood, he endured ridicule, insults, physical harm, and repeated threats to his life. Yet, he remained patient and continued to deliver the message of Islam with unwavering resolve.

Had Prophet Muhammad ﷺ been an imposter or motivated by worldly gain, he would have abandoned his mission when confronted with persecution. Instead, his determination grew stronger over time, demonstrating his sincerity and the divine origin of his message.

Historical Examples of His Perseverance:

The Economic and Social Boycott by the Quraysh:

For three years, the Quraysh imposed a social and economic boycott on Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, his family, and his followers. They were forced to endure extreme hardship, often surviving on leaves and minimal food. Despite these conditions, he ﷺ continued preaching Islam with steadfast determination.

The Assassination Plot Before Hijrah:

When the Quraysh plotted to assassinate him by selecting a man from every tribe to strike simultaneously, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ placed his trust in Allah and migrated to

Madinah. This migration (Hijrah) became a turning point in Islamic history, showing that he did not abandon his mission even when his life was at risk and despite the natural attachment one has to their home and belongings.

The Ta'if Incident:

When Prophet Muhammad ﷺ went to Ta'if to invite its leaders to Islam, they rejected him harshly and incited street boys to throw stones at him until he bled. Despite this painful experience, he prayed for their guidance rather than seeking revenge, saying: "O Allah, guide my people, for they do not know."

Rejection of Offers for Wealth and Power:

The Quraysh leaders offered him kingship, wealth, and marriage to the most noble women in exchange for abandoning his call. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ refused their offers and said:

"Even if they placed the sun in my right hand and the moon in my left, I would not abandon this cause until Allah makes it prevail or I perish in the process." (Seerah Ibn Hisham)

Lesson:

The life of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ is a living, undeniable proof of his Prophethood. His unmatched honesty, trustworthiness, humility, patience, and compassion, combined with his unwavering commitment to guiding humanity solely for the sake of Allah, leave no room for doubt about the divine origin of his mission. He endured immense trials, persecution, and offers of wealth and power without ever compromising the truth, demonstrating a level of sincerity and selflessness impossible for any ordinary human. For anyone sincerely seeking guidance, his exemplary character, comprehensive teachings, and enduring influence across generations stand as clear, living signs of his Prophethood, calling all to recognize, reflect upon, and follow the Messenger ﷺ, sent as a mercy, guide, and beacon of light for all humanity.

PROOFS FROM THE QUR'AN AND SUNNAH

SAHIH
BUKHARI

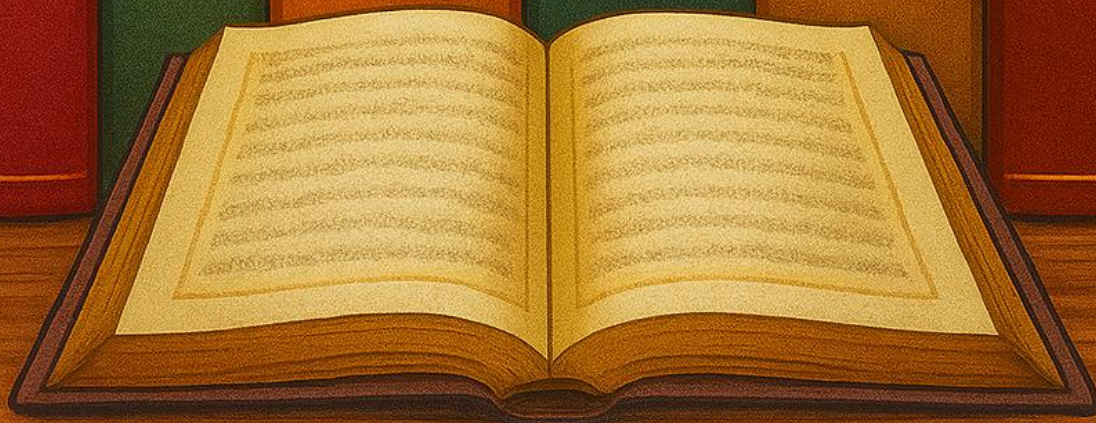
SAHIH
MUSLIM

SUNAN
ABU DAWUD

JAMI'
AT-TIRMIDHI

SUNAN
IBN MAJAH

SUNAN
AN-NASAI



Proofs from the Qur'an and Sunnah

The Qur'an and authentic Sunnah contain multiple clear proofs that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ is the **last messenger** and that no prophet will come after him. This is a central belief of Islam, known as Khatm an-Nubuwwah (Finality of Prophethood). Before the Day of Judgment, Prophet 'Īsā ('Alayh-salām) will return, but he will not come as a new prophet nor bring a new revelation. Instead, he will follow the teachings of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and uphold Islam. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ remains the last and final prophet.

1) Qur'anic Proofs

1. The Seal of the Prophets

Allah says:

"Muhammad is not the father of (any) one of your men, but he is the Messenger of Allah and the last of the Prophets. And ever is Allah, of all things, Knowing." (Qur'an Al-Ahzāb 33:40)

This āyah is the most explicit proof that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ is the final prophet; there will be no prophet after him.

2. Prophecy of His Coming in Previous Scriptures

Allah says:

"Those who follow the Messenger, the unlettered Prophet, whom they find written (mentioned) in what they have of the Torah and the Gospel..." (Qur'an Al-A'rāf 7:157)

This āyah indicates that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was foretold by earlier prophets, meaning his coming was part of the divine plan to complete Prophethood.

3. Covenant with Earlier Prophets

Allah says:

"And [mention, O Muhammad], when Allah took the covenant of the prophets, [saying], 'Whatever I give you of the Scripture and wisdom and then there comes to you a messenger confirming what is with you, you [must] believe in him and support him.'" (Qur'an Aal-'Imran 3:81)

This āyah shows that all previous prophets were commanded to believe in and support Prophet Muhammad ﷺ if they lived to see him. This further proves his universality and finality.

2) Proofs from the Sunnah (Ahādith)

1. The Final Brick in the House of Prophethood

Narrated Abu Hurayrah (Radiyahallāhu ‘anhu):

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, *"My similitude in comparison with the other prophets before me is that of a man who has built a house nicely and beautifully, except for a place of one brick in a corner. The people go about it and wonder at its beauty, but say: 'Would that this brick be put in its place!' So I am that brick, and I am the last of the Prophets."* (Sahih al-Bukhari 3535)

2. No Prophet After Muhammad ﷺ

Narrated Thawban (Radiyahallāhu ‘anhu):

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

"...There will be thirty impostors (Dajjals) among my Ummah, each of them claiming that he is a prophet, but I am the Seal of the Prophets; there is no prophet after me." (Sunan Abu Dawud 4252)

3. Glad Tidings of Prophethood Stopped

Narrated Abu Hurayrah (Radiyahallāhu ‘anhu):

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

"There is no prophet after me, but there will be righteous successors who will lead you. Follow the one who is faithful to the truth." (Musnad Ahmad 8491, Hasan)

This hadith clarifies that after the finality of Prophethood, the leadership of the Ummah continues through righteous caliphs and scholars, but no new prophets will come.

4. Confirmation During the Farewell Sermon

During the Farewell Hajj, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ openly declared the completion of religion:

“This day I have perfected for you your religion and completed My favour upon you and have approved for you Islam as your religion.” (Qur’an Al-Ma’ida 5:3)

Since Islam was declared complete, there is no need for another prophet or revelation.

The Qur’an and Sunnah leave no room for doubt that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ is:

- ✚ The last Messenger and the Seal of the Prophets.
- ✚ The completion of the prophetic mission that began with Adam (‘Alayh-salām).
- ✚ The one foretold by all previous prophets, whose message is for all of mankind until the Day of Judgment.

Belief in the finality of Prophethood is an essential part of Islamic faith; while denying it removes a person from the fold of Islam.

Lesson:

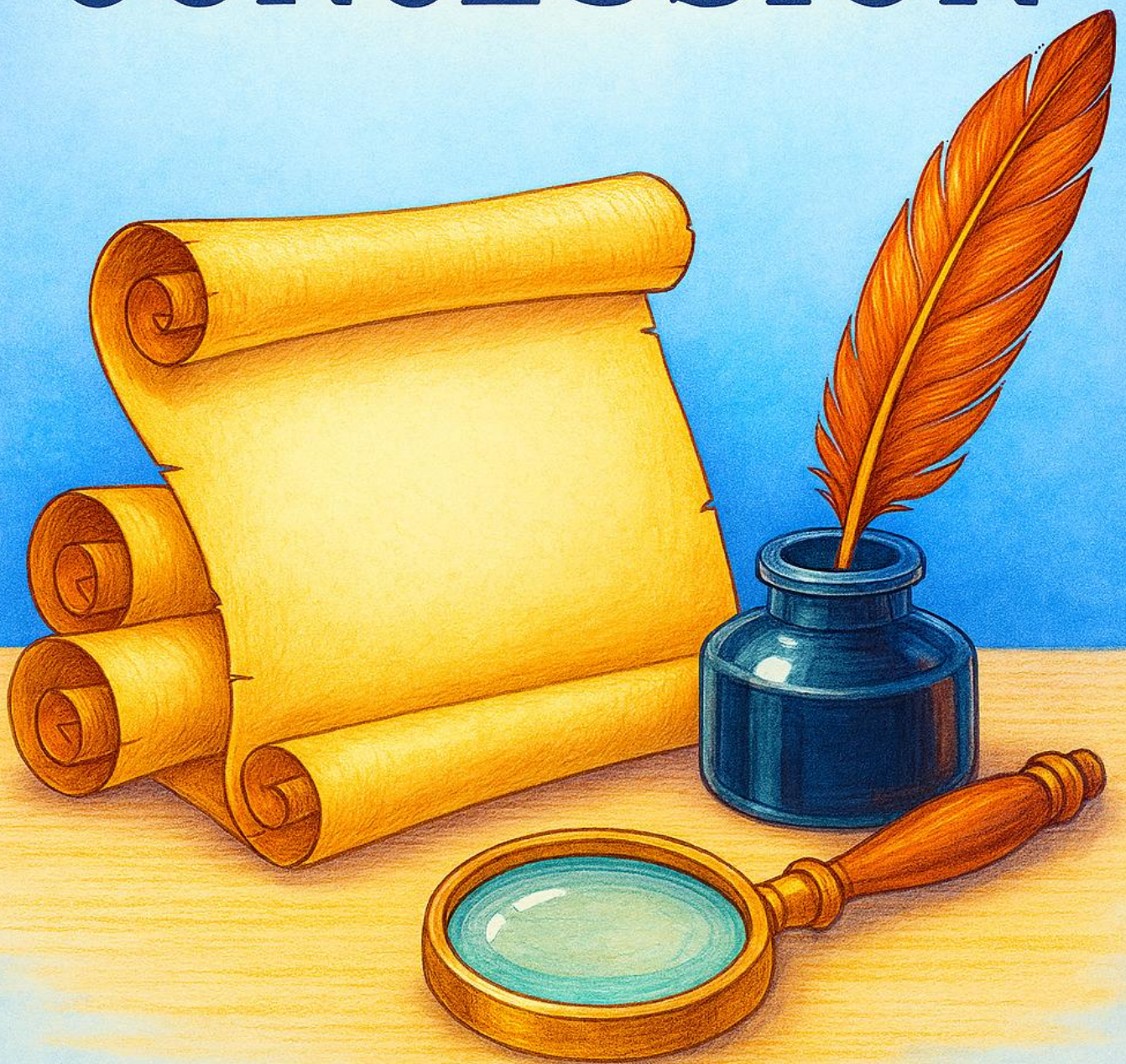
The Qur’an and the authentic Sunnah leave no doubt that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ is the last and final Messenger of Allah. No prophet will come after him, and through him, Allah has perfected His guidance for all humanity until the Day of Judgment. Belief in the finality of Prophethood is essential and non-negotiable. Allah’s perfect plan was completed through Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, as affirmed by the Qur’an, the authentic Sunnah, and the prophecies found in earlier scriptures. The Qur’an proclaims him as *the Seal of the Prophets* (Al-Ahzāb 33:40), and the Prophet ﷺ himself clearly stated that he is the Seal of the Prophets; meaning that no new messenger will be sent after him, though ‘Īsā (‘Alayh-salām) will return and follow his teachings. He ﷺ is not confined to his own era or nation; rather, he is a universal guide for all of humanity, calling people to submit to Allah, live righteously, and uphold justice and mercy.

For anyone sincerely seeking the truth, the proofs from the Qur’an, the Sunnah, and earlier scriptures stand as a clear and living sign of Allah’s final Messenger ﷺ.

Following the guidance of Muhammad ﷺ is not merely following a person; it is obeying Allah’s commands as revealed through him. By embracing his message, one aligns with divine wisdom, fulfils the promises and prophecies foretold by all previous prophets, and receives the complete and timeless guidance of Islam. To deny this

truth is to turn away from the final and perfected message of Allah. True guidance, eternal success, and nearness to Allah are attained only by following Allah's commands conveyed by Prophet Muhammad ﷺ through the Qur'an and Sunnah, which were revealed to him by Allah through Jibril ('Alayh-salām).

CONCLUSION



Conclusion

All the proofs you have just read, including the unmatched Qur'an, the miracles of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, the scientific truths unknown at that time, the fulfilled prophecies, the testimonies from earlier scriptures, his flawless character, and the Qur'an's own declaration of finality, all come together to testify to one undeniable reality: Muhammad ﷺ is the final Messenger of Allah.

Everything he taught came from Allah, not from himself. Just as no one can create the universe, no one can bring forth a book or a law like the Qur'an. Allah chose Prophet Muhammad ﷺ to complete His message to mankind, and after him, no prophet will come.

His message was not confined to his companions or his era. It transformed nations and hearts across centuries. The Qur'an he conveyed remains unmatched in its beauty, wisdom, preservation, and depth. No poet, philosopher, or scientist could ever reproduce even a single chapter like it.

If even one āyah, one prophecy, or one scientific truth in the Qur'an lies beyond human ability, what then of the Qur'an in its entirety? This alone is proof that it is the Word of Allah and that Muhammad ﷺ was truly sent as His Messenger to guide all of humanity until the Day of Judgment.

The Qur'an revealed to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ is not simply a book of facts or stories. It is the ultimate guidance from the Creator, a message calling humanity to worship Allah alone, to live with justice, compassion, and gratitude, and to prepare for the eternal life to come. Whoever follows its light finds peace and purpose, while whoever turns away remains in darkness and confusion.

The signs of truth are countless, found in revelation, in nature, in reason, and within the human soul itself. Each of them points to the same reality: that there is one Creator, one purpose, and one final Messenger who conveyed the path to salvation.

So, to anyone sincerely seeking the truth, take a moment to reflect. If the Qur'an is accurate in its history, perfect in its language, and flawless in its prophecies and scientific insights, can it be anything other than the Word of God? And if it is truly from

God, then its message, to worship Allah alone and to follow His final Messenger ﷺ, deserves your acceptance, reflection, and sincere submission.

“And We have not sent you, [O Muhammad], except as a mercy to the worlds. Say, ‘It is only revealed to me that your god is but one God (Allah); so, will you be Muslims [in submission to Him]?’” (Qur’an Al-Anbiyā’ 21:107–108)

My dear reader, if your heart is searching for peace and certainty, turn to your Creator, the One who made you, sustains you, and knows your every thought. Speak to Him sincerely, even if only in your own words. Ask Him to guide you to the truth.

You may begin with a simple, heartfelt prayer:

“O Creator! Whoever You are, please guide me to the right path. I do not know what is right and what is wrong. You are the Creator of everything, and only You can guide me.”

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ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR FURTHER LEARNING



Additional Resources for Further Learning

Audios / Videos Links

Miracles of Qur'an: Qur'an ke Mojzaat Videos:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wJsmTNLDH-M&list=PL4McOVMwdJhaS5in2vzxN91mx_xilCdrn

Miracles of Qur'an: Qur'an ke Mojzaat Audios:

<https://archive.org/details/mojzati-kalam-miracle-of-quran-quran-ke-khazaane-by-bint-a.shakoor>

Ruqyah Shariah:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wiMSdUuz0j8&list=PL4McOVMwdJhZwn8KFHDS7JA2p-GZsNH7q>

Jadu ki Haqeeqat Videos:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NTDBGUjlqW8&list=PL4McOVMwdJhaOh_ks1t7xoH2D2jb5nyyw

Jadu ki Haqeeqat Audios:

<https://archive.org/details/jadu-ki-haqeeqat-by-bint-a.-shakoor-as-saajidoon>

Khulasa-e-Qur'an Playlist Videos 2022:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0XIfLI9RIHY&list=PL4McOVMwdJhYHSck5GsJWDhY8tRp-tUUl>

Khulasa-e-Qur'an Playlist Audios 2022:

<https://archive.org/details/khulasa-quran-short-tafseer-in-urdu-hindi-by-bint-a.shakoor-2022>

Khulasa-e-Qur'an Videos Playlist 2023:

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Khulasa-e-Qur'an Audios Playlist 2023:

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EXNHoiwMOvM&list=PL4McOVMwdJhYCGhugHU2nHTZ6six68Pr8>

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Du'a Playlist with Urdu Translation Videos:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EDTArxOi2_Q&list=PL4McOVMwdJhbs24oXwINtsDDxZepuhITp

Du'a Playlist with English Translation Videos:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NahjBny93wU&list=PL4McOVMwdJhamfuOaB-IQhKdtK3cfYJCs>

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📖 Some Messages from the Creator to the Polytheists Compiled by Bint A. Shakoor (As-saajidoon)

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